

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Program Office: OTLA

Notice of Availability of Funds and Funding Opportunity Announcement

for: Strengthening Worker Engagement, Empowerment, and Trust in the Dominican Sugar Sector

Announcement Type: Initial

Funding Opportunity Number: FOA-ILAB-22-99

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 17.401

Key Dates: The closing date for receipt of applications under this announcement is 10/11/2022. Applications must be received no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time.

All technical questions related to the content of this Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) must be submitted no later than 10 business days prior to the close date of the FOA.

Award decisions are expected to be made between 10/12/2022 and 12/31/2022.

The Department will make its best efforts to make award decisions within this timeframe, but please be aware that there are a variety of circumstances that may result in a later or earlier than expected award decision.

To apply: Submit applications via <https://www.grants.gov/> in response to this funding opportunity number.

Please refer to Section IV for application submission instructions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL, or the Department), announces the availability of approximately \$3 million total costs (subject to the availability of Federal funds) for 1 cooperative agreement to fund 1 technical assistance project with the overarching objective to increase field workers and their families' use of formal and informal mechanisms to improve working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector.

The duration of the project will be a maximum of 54 months from the effective date of the award.

Eligible applicants may include any commercial, international, educational, or non-profit organizations, including any faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, or public international organizations (PIOs), capable of successfully fulfilling the objectives identified in the Funding Opportunity Description. Please see section III of this funding opportunity announcement for complete eligibility requirements.

The project will increase access to these mechanisms by building connections between civil society organizations and sugarcane field workers, while helping unions in the sugar sector, government ministries, and sugar companies to more effectively involve field workers in improving their working and living conditions. In particular, this project will address underdeveloped support networks, knowledge gaps and communication barriers, and other constraints that prevent Dominican sugar sector workers and their families from realizing their labor rights, including through use of various services, dialogue and outreach, and remediation approaches to resolve concerns about working and living conditions. The project must be designed to achieve two or more outcomes that are considered both necessary and sufficient to achieve the project objective, and substantially contribute to the desired long-term impact(s).

1. Strengthened networks among workers, their communities, and civil society advocates¹ that facilitate trust and participation in mechanisms to improve working and living conditions.
2. Increased availability of local resources and capacity to use mechanisms for improving working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector.

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I. FUNDING OPPORTUNITY DESCRIPTION

A. PROGRAM PURPOSE

ILAB leads the U.S. Government's (USG) efforts to improve working conditions and fight labor exploitation around the world. ILAB's mission is to promote a fair global playing field for workers in the United States and around the world by enforcing trade commitments, strengthening labor standards, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking. ILAB's Office of Trade and Labor Affairs (OTLA) works to make sure that U.S. trade partners fulfill their promises and play by the rules, and that American workers are able to compete on a level playing field by negotiating strong labor provisions in trade agreements and preference programs, monitoring for compliance, enforcing trade agreement and preference program commitments, and sharing technical expertise. See ILAB's webpage for additional information: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab>.

This FOA solicits applications to implement 1 project with the objective of increasing field workers and their families' use of formal and informal mechanisms to improve working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector.

The project will increase access to these mechanisms by building connections between civil society organizations and sugarcane field workers, while helping unions in the sugar sector, government ministries, and sugar companies to more effectively involve field workers in improving their working and living conditions. In particular, this project will address underdeveloped support networks, knowledge gaps and communication barriers, and other constraints that prevent Dominican sugar sector workers and their families from realizing their labor rights, including through use of various services, dialogue and outreach, and remediation approaches to resolve concerns about working and living conditions. The project must be designed to achieve two or more outcomes that are considered both necessary and sufficient to achieve the project objective, and substantially contribute to the desired long-term impact(s).

1. Strengthened networks among workers, their communities, and civil society advocates¹ that facilitate trust and participation in mechanisms to improve working and living conditions.
2. Increased availability of local resources and capacity to use mechanisms for improving working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector.

This announcement is for the award of 1 new cooperative agreement with the specific project objective and outcomes outlined in this FOA. As such, applicants may not submit applications to renew or supplement an existing project.

B. PROGRAM AUTHORITY

ILAB is authorized to award and administer grants and cooperative agreements by the Department of Labor Appropriations Act (Pub. L. 117-103, Division H, Title 1).

C. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Dominican sugarcane sector relies on a largely Dominican workforce in its mill and office operations, while it relies on Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent in field operations, particularly in the growing and cutting of sugarcane. Historically, these field workers had families in the Dominican Republic and lived in state-provided housing communities (*bateyes*). Over time, sugarcane production moved into private hands and today includes a more limited state-run entity, three private sugar companies, production of alcohols and spirits, and hundreds of smallholder farms (*colonos*) in the supply chains of the companies operating in the east of the country. All companies still rely on *colonos* for some sugar production and house their workers in the *bateyes* (now a mix of publicly and privately administered communities). One private company in the South (Barahona) produces directly on land it owns or rents from private landowners and houses its canecutters in a company-built and -run housing complex (*complejo habitacional*), relying on nearby, self-administered former *bateyes* for other field labor.

Ongoing labor problems in the sector include those related to worker access to representative trade unions, pay systems, wages and benefits, safety and health protections, proper hydration and rest, treatment for illness and injury, abusive treatment or reprisals, minors participating in hazardous work, and unsuitable housing conditions in isolated worker communities. Extensive civil society and media attention over the years and efforts by the government and companies have led to improvements in the sector; however, concerns persist about working and living conditions.

In September 2013, the Dominican Constitutional Court issued Decision 168-13—related to a 2010 amendment to the Constitution—that effectively stripped citizenship from 135,000 Dominicans of Haitian descent going back to 1929. While migrant workers in the sector previously had precarious documentation, now many workers of Haitian descent and their families who were born in the Dominican Republic also lack legal status. A 2014 law created a process to provide citizenship papers or naturalize these stateless persons, dependent on their legal status before the 2010 constitutional change that prompted the 2013 decision. Through this mechanism, a generational issue was created: only a small fraction of these stateless persons—and thereby a small fraction of children of stateless persons—received full residency. Most of the stateless population remain in limbo with expired temporary documents that they cannot renew due to high costs, lack of government offices, and lack of solutions for those unable to register under the 2014 law. Dominican-born persons and migrants without identity documents, including the vast majority of field workers in the sugar sector, face obstacles traveling within and outside the Dominican Republic and accessing public services, including medical care, education, judicial processes, and entities like the Ministry of Labor (MOL). Fear of deportation or harassment prevents many field workers from leaving company lands – even their *bateyes* – and limits their willingness to seek information on their rights or file grievances with unions, company officials, or the government.²

Since 2009, DOL has listed Dominican sugarcane on its [List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor](#). In December 2011, DOL’s Office of Trade and Labor Affairs (OTLA) received a submission under the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade

Agreement (CAFTA-DR) alleging extensive concerns about working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector and inadequate enforcement of Dominican labor laws to address those concerns. Following a detailed review of the allegations, OTLA issued a [Public Report of Review in September 2013](#), the same week that Decision 168-13 stripped citizenship from many Dominican-born Haitians. It found evidence of apparent and potential violations of labor law in the Dominican sugar sector concerning meeting requirements for:

1. acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health;
2. a minimum age for the employment of children and the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and
3. a prohibition on the use of any form of forced or compulsory labor.

The report noted concerns in the sugar sector with respect to requirements of Dominican labor law on freedom of association, the right to organize, and collective bargaining, and raised significant concerns about procedural and methodological shortcomings in the inspection process that undermine the government's capacity to effectively identify labor violations. Shortcomings included inspectors interviewing no workers or only a small number of workers during inspections, communicating in Spanish with Haitian Creole-speaking workers, failing to investigate topics relevant to assessing labor law compliance, and questioning workers in front of their supervisors.

Since issuing the 2013 report, DOL has conducted nine visits to assess enforcement and conditions in the sugar sector. DOL published summaries of these missions in six public periodic review statements, [most recently in May 2019](#).³ Over the years, the government has made efforts to strengthen inspection systems and improve outreach in the sugar sector. Companies have also made efforts to better inform workers about their rights and responsibilities, address child labor, strengthen oversight systems and provision of protective equipment, and improve labor conditions. Recent media reports on the Dominican sugar sector have provoked renewed concern from the U.S. Congress and underscored challenges related to living and working conditions in the sector identified in U.S. Government reporting.⁴

In addition, sugarcane workers in the Dominican Republic have limited access to union representation and grievance mechanisms and cannot easily avail themselves of government enforcement and outreach services to defend their rights. Limited education and Spanish language capacity limit workers' ability to understand their legal rights. Further, companies and unions often provide information that is too high-level, unspecific, and poorly disseminated to effectively explain or involve field workers in decisions affecting their working and living conditions. As a result, workers have difficulty discerning when their rights or the labor law have been violated, cannot effectively monitor or seek remediation for poor conditions, and can't avail themselves of grievance mechanisms, protections, or benefits. Precarious documentation and isolation of worker communities make it costly, complicated, and dangerous for workers to leave their *bateyes* to file complaints to unions, company management, or the government.

Workers are often afraid to raise their concerns to unions because of their precarious immigration documentation and limited ability to travel, previous intimidation for complaining, lack of

response to issues they've raised in the past, and limited awareness of and access to their union representatives. Field workers do not typically participate in elections of union officials, negotiation or ratification of collective bargaining agreements, or general assemblies. Many workers also did not feel their union represented field workers, but the company, or they viewed certain union delegates as unable to address their concerns. Some workers also express fear of intimidation or other consequences from using any mechanisms for dialogue and reporting, including unions.

In addition to its reporting, [DOL has funded programs in the Dominican Republic](#) to support the elimination of child labor, improve government capacity to identify and redress violations of labor laws, and to strengthen civil society organizations in helping workers get information on their rights and file more effective grievances. A center established in sugar-producing regions under [the regional DOL project](#) continues to function seven years after project funding ended, providing outreach and free legal assessment to workers. Currently, the DOL funds a project that provides support to the MOL to strengthen its labor inspection system and improve labor law enforcement and working conditions in the agricultural sector.

II. AWARD INFORMATION

A. AWARD TYPE AND AMOUNT

Funding will be provided in the form of a cooperative agreement. Approximately \$3,000,000 total costs is expected to be available to fund approximately 1 award(s). Applicants may apply for a ceiling amount of up to \$3,000,000 total costs. Awards made under this announcement are subject to the availability of federal funds. In the event that additional funds become available, USDOL reserves the right to use such funds to select additional recipients from applications submitted in response to this announcement.

In addition to its normal consultative role as grantor, ILAB's substantial involvement in program activities may focus on elements that are essential to meet program requirements and ensure achievement of program objectives and outcomes. ILAB's involvement may include, but not be limited to:

- Liaising with in-country USG officials and host country governments on matters related to the project.
- Collaborating substantially on the project strategy and implementation, as well as the development of the project document package.
- Collaborating substantially on the development and implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan and all of its components.
- Providing highly specialized input on the technical definitions and concepts of workers' rights, international labor standards, occupational safety and health (OSH), industrial relations, social dialogue, collective bargaining, freedom of association, acceptable conditions of work, stakeholder compliance, non-discrimination, labor courts, labor administration, labor inspection, labor law and judicial reform, legal and policy frameworks, child labor, forced labor, human trafficking, and effective enforcement, among others.
- Being substantially and actively involved in designing research, service provision, and/or capacity building activities jointly with the recipient.

- Reviewing and providing input on project's planning for sustainability and collaborating to promote sustainability of project efforts, including through replication of good practices.

B. PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE

The period of performance is a maximum of 54 months from the effective date of the award. This performance period includes all necessary implementation and start-up activities. Only allowable costs incurred during the period of performance may be charged to the federal award (2 CFR 200.1 Period of performance).

III. ELIGIBILITY INFORMATION

A. ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

The following organizations are eligible to apply:

- U.S. organizations:
 - Nonprofits, including any faith-based organizations or community-based organizations
 - Public/State Controlled Institutions of Higher Education
 - Private Institutions of Higher Education
 - For-Profit organizations
- Non-U.S. organizations:
 - Non-U.S. Entities, including PIOs, as described in 2 CFR 200.1.

Applicants selected for award must abide by DOL's requirements in the term and conditions of the award, in alignment with U.S. appropriation laws and applicable U.S. regulations.

Applicants do not need previous experience managing federal awards, but they must speak persuasively about their ability to leverage other previous experience and bring it to scale in support of a large federal investment.

The following types of organizations **are not** eligible to apply nor to participate as subrecipients/contractors:

- Organizations designated by the U.S. Government to be associated with terrorism.
- Organizations designated by the U.S. Government to have been debarred or suspended.
- Organizations planning to charge a fee (profit) associated with a project funded by a USDOL award.
- Foreign governments and entities that are agencies of, or operated by or for, a foreign state or government are not eligible to apply. However, they may be eligible to participate as a subrecipient in certain instances, subject to USDOL approval. NOTE: If an exception to this subrecipient eligibility criterion might be appropriate, the application must include a detailed justification for the possible exception. **USDOL funds are not intended to duplicate existing foreign government efforts or substitute for activities for which such governments have already assumed responsibility.** USDOL will make eligibility decisions on a case-by-case basis after receiving the application.

B. COST SHARING OR MATCHING

This program does not require cost sharing or matching funds. Including such funds is not one of the application screening criteria and applications that include any form of cost sharing or match will not receive additional consideration during the review process. Instead, the agency considers any resources contributed to the project beyond the funds provided by the agency as leveraged resources. Section IV.B.2 provides more information on leveraged resources.

C. OTHER INFORMATION

1. Application Screening Criteria

Use the following checklist as a guide when preparing the application package to ensure that the application has met all of the screening criteria. Note that this checklist is only an aid for applicants and should not be included in the application package. It is recommended to use this checklist to ensure that the application contains all required items. If the application does not meet all of the screening criteria, the application will not move forward to the merit review process.

Application Requirement	Instructions	Complete?
The deadline submission requirements are met	Section IV.B.3.a.	
Eligibility	Section III.A	
The components of the application are saved in any of the specified formats and are not corrupt. (USDOL will attempt to open documents, but will not troubleshoot any problems related to opening files)	Section IV.B.3.b.	
Application does not exceed the ceiling amount of \$3,000,000 total costs	Section II.A	
Applicant has registered with the System for Award Management (SAM) and maintains an active account	Section IV.B.2.a	
Completed and signed SF-424, <i>Application for Federal Assistance</i> , including a Unique Entity Identifier Number	Section IV.B.2.c	
SF-424A, <i>Budget Information Form</i>	Section IV.B.2.d	
Technical Proposal	Section IV.B.1	
Attachments to Technical Proposal • Abstract • Evidence of Government Support • Work Plan	Section IV.B.1.e	

• Sustainability Strategy Template • Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience • Evidence of Country Presence • Key Personnel Signed Commitment Letters (2) • Resume for Key Personnel (2) • Resume for Other Required Professional Personnel (1) • Project Management Organizational Chart		
Outcome-Based Budget	Section IV.B.2.e	
Budget Narrative	Section IV.B.2.e	

2. Number of Applications to be Submitted

Multiple applications from an organization are not allowed. If multiple applications are received, the most recent application submitted by the deadline will be accepted. If the most recent application is disqualified for any reason, USDOL will not replace it with an earlier application. Applicant entities are not precluded from participating as partners on another entity's application.

IV. APPLICATION AND SUBMISSION INFORMATION

A. HOW TO OBTAIN AN APPLICATION PACKAGE

This FOA, found at www.grants.gov, contains all of the information needed to apply for funding. Applicants should note that it includes hyperlinks to external forms and resources. Applicants are required to comply with all parts of the FOA, including those parts found at the hyperlinks.

B. CONTENT AND FORM OF APPLICATION SUBMISSION

Applications submitted in response to this FOA must consist of two separate and distinct parts: (1) a Technical Proposal, including attachments; and (2) a Cost Proposal, including the SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance and related forms identified as follows. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the funding amount requested is consistent across all parts of the application. If the funding amount is not consistent, the amount requested on the SF-424 will be considered for the purpose of the award.

1. Technical Proposal

Applicants should use their technical expertise to propose how to meet the requirements of the FOA and must provide justification for their choices based on evidence, analysis of contextual opportunities and constraints, and available resources within the requirements of the FOA. Applicants must include specific citations to the evidence used to support their proposed project strategy. If there is limited evidence to support the proposed intervention(s), applicants may propose to pilot an innovative approach but must include and describe a plan for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the intervention(s).

All pages of the application must be numbered. All required documents (including attachments) must be submitted in English. Any additional documentation submitted that is not required or specifically requested under this announcement will not be considered during the merit review process.

Technical Proposals must be no more than 50 single-sided, double-spaced pages (8.5 x 11 inches with 1-inch margins). If any page limits required by this FOA for any part of the application are exceeded, the content that exceeds the page limit will not be considered during the merit review process. Font style must be Times New Roman and font size must be 12-point. The Cover Page, Acronyms List, Table of Contents, required attachments to the Technical Proposal, and the Cost Proposal do not count toward the page limit and do not have any spacing restrictions. Different fonts and font sizes may be used for tables, text boxes, and graphics. However, it is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that they are legible and meet electronic submission requirements. Documents which cannot be read or accessed by the Department will not be considered during the merit review process. Please see section IV.B.3. for the file format requirements for electronic submissions.

The following instructions provide all the information needed to complete the Technical Proposal. Applicants should carefully read and consider each section and include all required information. The Technical Proposal will be evaluated using the evaluation criteria identified in Section V, Application Review Information. Applicants must use the same section headers identified in this FOA for each section of the Technical Proposal:

a. Abstract (Executive Summary)

Applicants must submit as an attachment an abstract summarizing the proposed project including, but not limited to, the Theory of Change, the project objective, proposed outcomes, outputs, and activities. The abstract should describe the proposed project in plain language and include the following sections:

1. **Applicant's Name and Title for the Project.** The applicant's name and title for the proposed project.
2. **Purpose.** A brief description of the purpose for the award, including a description of the geographic area to be served (if applicable), population(s) to be served (if applicable), number and description of individuals, groups and institutions to be served (if applicable), and the funding level requested.
3. **Activities to be Performed.** A brief description of award specific activities and other deliverables.
4. **Expected Outcomes.** The project objective, proposed outcomes, and outputs.
5. **Intended Beneficiaries.** Intended beneficiary(ies) or recipient(s) of the project activities.
6. **Sub-recipient Activities.** If sub-awards are proposed, then specify the activities to be provided and the name of each proposed sub-awardee, if known.

The abstract is limited to two double-spaced single sided 8.5 x 11-inch pages with 12-point text font, Times New Roman font style, and 1-inch margins. When submitting in Grants.gov,

this document must be uploaded as an attachment to the application package and specifically labeled "Abstract."

b. Table of Contents

The table of contents must list all required documents and include their corresponding page numbers.

c. Project Narrative

The Project Narrative must describe in detail the applicant's response to the FOA. At minimum, the Project Narrative must contain the following sections:

1. Problem Analysis (up to 5 points)

a) Scope of the Problem (up to 2 points): Applicants will be evaluated based on the extent to which their analysis demonstrates a systemic understanding of the worker-rights problem that the proposed project is designed to address. Applicants must describe in both quantitative and qualitative terms the need for assistance, including the nature, scope and root causes of the problem, and the consequences of not addressing the need. The analysis must reflect all the relevant conditions that are holding the problem in place, complicating or reinforcing it, including relevant cultural, economic, social, demographic, technological, historical, political, or environmental factors contributing to the problem. The problem analysis must demonstrate a cogent assessment of the boundaries of the "system" the project is seeking to transform, identify specific leverage points (transforming structures or processes) within the system that could drive change with respect to the problem, how they interact with one another and any related factors or barriers to change. Applicants must identify significant gaps in laws, policies, programs, and coordination efforts that contribute to the identified problem and that need to be addressed.

b) Population / Institutions Served (up to 2 points): The analysis must include discussion of specific actors within the system (individuals, groups, institutions, coalitions, or networks) that have influence and/or interest in addressing the problem, giving particular attention to underserved, underrepresented, and historically marginalized communities or groups. This discussion should clearly describe how the targeted population(s) to be served in the project will meet the requirements of this FOA by increasing their access to and/or demand for services, benefits, protections or programs associated with improved workers' rights. The analysis must address considerations of harm and equity sufficient to demonstrate the applicant's understanding of how the problem affects different groups, with particular attention to gender and racial equity. For projects involving institutional strengthening, the problem analysis should clearly describe institutional barriers (or "pain points") encountered by the target population(s) in accessing services, benefits, protections or programs associated with improved workers' rights. The problem analysis must be supported by relevant empirical data, including citations.

c) Proposed Geographic Scope (up to 1 point): The applicant must identify and

provide a justification for the proposed target service area(s) and the number of individuals and institutions/groups that the applicant expects to serve.

2. Project Design (up to 30 points)

a) Project Strategy and Sustainability Strategy (up to 25 points)

The applicant's Project Strategy and Sustainability section will be evaluated based on its responsiveness to the unmet need described in its Problem Analysis.

The project-level objective is to increase use of formal and informal mechanisms by field workers and their families in the Dominican sugar sector to improve their working and living conditions.

In support of achieving the objective, the project should be designed to achieve the following outcomes and sub-outcomes, if required:

1. Strengthened networks among workers, their communities, and civil society advocates¹ that facilitate trust and participation in mechanisms to improve working and living conditions.
2. Increased availability of local resources and capacity to use mechanisms for improving working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector.

Field workers in the sugar sector and their families are largely Haitian migrants or Dominicans of Haitian descent that lack formal identity documents, live in dispersed and isolated housing/communities, and are afraid or lack resources to travel outside their communities. Proposed interventions should seek to identify advocates and organizations that have access to and trust among workers and their communities. While few civil society organizations are purely focused on working conditions, many organizations advocate for Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent, and some faith-based and development-focused organizations also work in these communities. Interventions should aim to make information and services available to workers at their worksite and in their communities to the extent possible. Because some supervisors and officials may retain past practices or societal perspectives despite company or government policies, applicants should consider ways to support and build trust among stakeholders including workers, unions, companies, and government officials in ways that are meaningful, accessible, and safe for workers.

Successful interventions should actively involve the major sugar companies. Sugar companies have invested millions of dollars in charity, services, policies, and systems for improving conditions and remediating field, mill, and office workers' concerns over the last decade, including through sustainability efforts, human resources, community relations, safety and health, worker relations and other departments, and through company foundations. They are participating in auditing and certification programs like

Bonsucro, ProTerra, and ISO to improve sustainability practices across their operations and down their supply chains.

Despite companies' efforts to strengthen systems to address worker concerns, misunderstandings or communication gaps between workers and companies or government contribute to neglect of workers' issues. There are opportunities to enhance direct involvement of workers and trusted advocates to deploy companies' resources and mechanisms more strategically, and to communicate company policies and programs more accessibly and consistently to workers and their families. Any intervention will require access to private lands to reach workers and to company officials to sustain improvements in company policies, programs, outreach, and processes, and their execution.

Most workers in the major companies and some workers down supply chains pay union dues, but few have any connection to or trust in the unions that represent them. Company unions are prevalent in the sector. However, company unions have recently increased their presence in worker communities and indicated they were open to exchanges and capacity-building through international cooperation. Successful interventions will help unions strengthen internal democracy, improve outreach to and representation of field workers, and involve workers in negotiation and approval of collective bargaining agreements with employers. Interventions should recognize and support worker-led efforts to develop more democratic representation and enhance accountability and responsiveness from worker organizations, including company unions, and employers.

Government services are largely concentrated in Santo Domingo with inspectors and specialists traveling to the field in support of small local offices with limited resources to conduct special operations to reach workers. Resource constraints drastically limit the ability of MOL officials to reach all workers, particularly in geographically vast agricultural sectors like sugar. The MOL's strategic plans aim to strengthen their inspections and outreach. The MOL has successfully collaborated with the principal sugar companies to directly inform 2,500 to 3,000 workers a year on their rights at company induction programs at the beginning of the sugarcane harvest (*zafra*) and to negotiate a doubling of the minimum wage for sugarcane workers. Successful approaches would help the MOL have larger and more strategic and accessible reach in sugarcane communities, given the challenges that workers face in seeking information or reporting concerns to government offices in cities and towns.

Applicants' approaches should facilitate greater interaction and communication among all stakeholders, build trust, and ultimately ensure that all stakeholders have better ability to reach and involve workers and their families more effectively and comprehensively in their policies, priorities, programs and services, dialogue and dispute processes, and oversight efforts. Because many workers and their families have had limited access to education services and some workers lack literacy in either Spanish or Haitian Creole, creative approaches will be needed to ensure that interventions are accessible to and understood by all workers.

Applicants must propose a strategy, using a systems approach, to achieve the project-level objective and expected outcomes stated above. Applicants must clearly identify how the project will achieve (or substantially contribute to) these outcomes within the period of performance of the project. In addition, applicants may propose additional outcomes they deem necessary to achieve the project objective and a rationale (including supporting evidence) for how they contribute to the achievement of the project's overall objective. Together these outcomes are expected to have a lasting impact on the systemic worker rights problem identified in the project objective. Applicants must describe the key outputs produced by the project that will lead to the expected outcomes. In addition, applicants must describe in a narrative format how these outcomes and outputs align with their planned interventions. Applications must clearly state expected project results that are specific, measurable, achievable, and reasonable according to the project design and timeline. Project results must include: 1) any results, including appropriate outputs and outcomes that are achieved by the end of the grant period; 2) long-term benefits that include outcomes expected 5+ years after the end of the grant period to demonstrate sustainability.

Scoring under this criterion is based on how completely the narrative project strategy describes the project design, the extent to which it addresses key stakeholders, risks and critical assumptions, and on its relevance to the unmet need described in its Problem Analysis. The logic of the project strategy will be evaluated based on the extent to which the project's interventions can be expected to shift the conditions that are holding the problem in place. Successful applicants will design their project based on existing evidence of the effectiveness and sustainability of their proposed strategy and cite such evidence in their project design.

Applicants must demonstrate how their proposed strategy will address gaps identified in the problem analysis, identify any potential barriers, and describe how the project will work to overcome those barriers. In addition, applicants must clearly describe in their proposed strategy how they will integrate sustainability into their project strategy, beginning in the early stages of project implementation (please see Appendix B for a definition of sustainability). Applicants shall use the Sustainability Strategy Template (please see Appendix G) to show how they plan to build sustainability into their design for applicable outcomes/elements. Successful applicants will have an opportunity to update and elaborate on this template post-award.

As part of its strategy, applicants must undertake an initial assessment of any unique needs of underserved communities, including historically marginalized, underrepresented and vulnerable groups and describe how any identified needs will be addressed.

Expected Outcomes

The overarching project objective is to increase use of formal and informal mechanisms by field workers and their families in the Dominican sugar sector to improve their working and living conditions. Such mechanisms may include grievance, outreach, and other mechanisms designed to improve working and living conditions and allow field workers and their families to avail themselves of their legal rights and related services. The project's contribution to increased worker empowerment shall be measured by these impact-level indicators (to be finalized in consultation with DOL after award):

- increase in the proportion of surveyed (bi-annually) workers who report feeling empowered to voice their opinion in the workplace by sex, union membership, migration status, etc.;
- increase in the proportion of the (working age) population who have experienced a (labor rights) dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal mechanism, by type of mechanism (SDGi 16.3.3);
- increase in the proportion of (working age) population satisfied with their last experience of public services (Labor Sector/Labor Administration Services) (SDGi 16.6.2);
- level of primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget for labor administration, outreach, and inspection in the sugar sector (or by budget codes or similar) (SDGi 16.6.1).

In support of achieving this objective and the long-term impacts of improving working and living conditions in the Dominican sugar sector, the project should complement (and not duplicate) other related projects and initiatives and accomplish the following outcomes:

DOL-defined Outcomes

Outcome 1: Strengthened networks among workers, their communities, and civil society advocates to support and build trust in mechanisms to improve living and working conditions.

Applicants must propose evidence-based interventions targeting specific leverage points that will result in greater, safer, and more strategic coverage of sugarcane field workers and their communities by trusted advocates. Advocates would map and connect worker communities to identify gaps and priority areas for worker outreach and participation and to more effectively and strategically channel shared concerns or needs to other stakeholders. Such advocates would help workers and their communities understand, shape, and navigate different mechanisms for understanding their labor rights and accessing company, union, or government benefits and services. Further, such advocates would support workers and their communities as they avail themselves of these different services, support, and benefits to access their legal rights and shape and improve their living and working conditions. Workers and their communities would have strategies for preventing, detecting, and addressing reprisals. Applicants must include specific citations to evidence used to support their proposed strategies. If there is limited evidence to support the proposed intervention(s), applicants may propose to pilot an innovative approach but must include and describe a plan for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the intervention(s) through operations research, to be approved by DOL post-award.

Outcome 2: Increased availability of local resources and capacity to use and sustain mechanisms for improving working and living conditions

Applicants must propose evidence-based interventions targeting specific leverage points that will result in civil society advocates and unions, companies, and government officials providing information and services with content(s) and format(s) that are more accessible to workers, including through greater availability of assistance and more efficient targeting to workers' needs. Interventions should support: the MOL, companies, and civil society advocates, including unions, to directly reach workers in their communities and at their worksites to improve worker

understanding of their rights, benefits, and services and to increase the accessibility of the mechanisms for shaping and availing themselves of rights, benefits, and services; stakeholders using more worker-inclusive models of strategic planning and feedback to maximize the impact and efficiency of efforts to monitor and improve working and living conditions; increased stakeholder capacity to implement and use the mechanisms to improve working and living conditions; and improved feedback to demonstrate improved responsiveness and effectiveness of these mechanisms to workers and communities to build trust. Applicants must include specific citations to evidence used to support their proposed strategies. If there is limited evidence to support the proposed intervention(s), applicants may propose to pilot an innovative approach, but must include and describe a plan for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the intervention(s) through operations research, to be approved by DOL post-award.

Additional (Applicant-defined) Outcomes

Applicants may select or propose at least one additional outcome that is essential to achieving the project objective and justify its selection based on evidence, analysis of contextual opportunities and constraints, and available resources. Applicant-defined outcomes must be mutually exclusive of other outcomes required by DOL, and when taken together with the DOL-defined outcomes, comprise what is necessary and sufficient to achieve the project objective and lead to sustained change. Applicant-defined outcomes must meet the criteria for an outcome statement,⁶ and may be selected and adapted from the list below, or if proposed by applicants, should be evidence-based and distinct from the other outcomes listed.

- Increased demand for improved working and living conditions
- Increased quality or supply of improved working and living conditions
- Increased motivation of individuals and institutions to sustain improved working and living conditions

For each additional outcome, applicants must include specific citations to the evidence used to support their proposed strategies. Proposed interventions to achieve an applicant-defined outcome must include specific interventions targeting specific stakeholders and leverage points, and provide a description of how these interventions will be implemented, the results expected, as well as who will be reached and in what ways, and what it will look like if this outcome is achieved.

Cross-Cutting Themes

To the extent possible, applicants should mainstream two cross-cutting themes in all project outcomes and interventions: Equity and Worker Voice/Empowerment. In their project strategy, applicants must include a definition and description of the specific “underserved populations” to be considered and reached within the context of their project and proposed interventions.

USDOL has informed host government officials of the proposed project. Applicants must propose strategies for collaborating with the relevant government agencies in each country. Applicants must include as an attachment to their technical proposal letters of support from

the host government expressing their commitment to work with the organization towards specific outcomes. At a minimum, letters must be included from the Ministry of Labor [include the name of the Ministry, and any other relevant ministries; insert others if mandatory], and any other ministries from which the host government requires approval to implement activities related to this announcement. In addition, letters can be provided from the relevant national, regional, and/or local governments based on the level necessary to implement the project strategy.

If the applicant is unable to secure letters of support from the relevant government agencies named above, the applicant must include an attachment explaining their efforts to secure the letters of support, why they were unable to get the letters of support, and explain how the project would still be able to be successful in achieving the objective and outcomes.

Applicants must discuss proposed interventions and activities with host government officials and work with government stakeholders at the national and/or local level, including relevant ministries or government bodies, during the preparation of their applications. The Project Design and Sustainability Strategy must demonstrate evidence of this consultation.

If in-country consultations are not possible during preparation of the proposal due to limitations on in-country scoping and consultations, applicants must note this and outline a post-award strategy for engaging specific, relevant government offices and/or officials.

Efforts must be made to avoid duplication and to build upon relevant previous or ongoing activities in the Dominican Republic. Applicants must include a mapping of the landscape of current relevant programming in the country. Applicants must also demonstrate how they intend to coordinate with other relevant projects and initiatives, including those funded by the host government (where applicable), USDOL, other USG, and other donor governments and organizations. Applicants must include a brief description of the consultative process undertaken in preparing their proposal.

Applicants must demonstrate that they have undertaken an initial assessment of the needs, resources, interests, influence and capabilities of all target groups, institutions, organizations or structures that are deemed vital to sustaining project outcomes, by describing the process of conducting the assessment and the results. The needs assessment and discussion of results should give particular attention to structural inequities and vulnerable groups, and should include a gender analysis.

Applicants must plan for long-term sustainability of outcomes in their proposed strategies. The applicant's description of the project strategy should:

- Explain the flow of inputs to activities, activities to outputs, outputs to outcomes, outcomes to the project objective, and the sustained impact on worker rights that the project will contribute to.
- Fully justify proposed interventions by explaining their purpose and the problems they are intended to address. If available, note any applicable research that establishes evidence of a causal relationship or correlation between interventions and expected outcomes. Proposed interventions, including the activities and outputs that comprise them, should be fully described and should be ambitious but realistic given the implementing environment, scope of the problems to be addressed, and proposed budget.

- Demonstrate knowledge of political, gender, cultural, or other traditions and norms pertaining to and impacting the interventions proposed in the target sectors, including how these issues will be considered while implementing project activities.
- Demonstrate the long-term sustainability of all efforts and outcomes in the design of the proposal, including which outcomes have the potential to be sustained after the end of the project and explain how the responsibility for sustaining them is expected to transition to local stakeholders, systems and institutions.
- Identify risks and opportunities inherent in the project design that could impact the likelihood of achieving or sustaining project outcomes, and describe appropriate mitigation and response strategies.
- Recognize possible external factors or shocks and their potential influence on the project, expected outcomes, and their sustainability.

Sustainability must be the centerpiece of the project strategy. “Sustainability” is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after donor funding has been withdrawn. Applicants must take into account the likelihood that the benefits or effects of a particular output or outcome will continue after donor funding ends. In developing the project strategy, applicants must consult with key stakeholders to ensure that the proposed strategy takes into account the factors, partners and institutions that are likely to have the strongest influence over, and the capacity and willingness to sustain the desired outcomes and impacts. Applicants should embed sustainability success factors into the project design in accordance with the Sustainability Guide available on ILAB’s website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/grants>.

After award, the selected recipients will be required to refine the Sustainability Strategy, report on it in each of their progress reports and modify or update the strategy as needed. Although there are restrictions on the awarding of subawards or contracts to government entities, to the extent possible, Recipients should consider engaging relevant government agencies through other mechanisms, as well as partnering with other local organizations or associations to strengthen their capacity.

b) Project Targets (up to 5 points)

The applicant's Project Targets section will be evaluated based on how well it supports the overall project strategy, as well as for how reasonable project targets are with consideration to the allocation of project resources (e.g., budget, staffing) to support the meeting of those targets.

Applicants must describe the target populations, institutions, systems or processes that will be impacted by the project. Applicants must describe how target populations, institutions, sectors and/or geographic areas, etc. reflect the problem to be addressed and the overall strategy being proposed by the applicant.

Applicants must provide a justification for their selection of a target geographical area(s), as applicable.

Applicants must describe how geographic areas reflect the problem to be addressed and the overall strategy being proposed by the applicant.

Applicants must put forward a proposed approach to ensure the safety of participants and implementers within the target geographic area(s). Applicants must describe how they will administer services in a safe environment.

Applicants must propose specific geographical areas, institutions, sectors, populations, and communities the project will target in the Dominican Republic and justify their selection.

The project should target sugarcane communities and worksites in as many of the following geographical areas as is feasible to achieve the project objective: Altagracia/Higüey, El Seibo, La Romana, Hato Mayor, San Pedro de Macorís, Barahona, Neyba, and San Cristóbal.

In addition, the project should target all of the following categories of institutions: 1) field workers and their families, including Haitian migrants and Dominicans of Haitian descent; 2) civil society organizations and advocates trusted by sugarcane workers; 3) Ministry of Labor offices and officials in the target regions and at headquarters; 4) sugar companies and their organizations including *Central Romana Corporation (CRC)*, *Consorcio Azucarero de Empresas Industriales (CAEI)*, *Consorcio Azucarero Central (CAC)*, *Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA)*, *Alcoholes Finos Dominicanos* and smallholder farms (*colonos*) in their supply chains and the federations representing those farms; and 5) enterprise unions representing sugarcane workers.

Applicants' selection of targets should demonstrate a strong understanding of the motivations and incentives of each target group or institution and incorporate strategies for addressing motivational gaps, such as: workers are not connected to trusted support mechanisms or advocates, prompting fear in seeking information or assumptions that their voices will make little difference; workers are often limited by their lack of documentation or irregular status from leaving their communities to effectively use mechanisms or better incorporate their voices; companies and unions may not fully recognize the value of or best ways to incorporate workers' voices and may assume that improving workers' well-being will hurt the bottom line; and labor inspectors may lack access to remote worker communities and worker trust to effectively reach workers with information or identify or remediate violations of workers' rights.

OTLA Standard Outcome Indicator Targets

USDOL has established a set of standard outcome indicators that OTLA-funded worker rights projects are expected to achieve or substantially contribute to, which should be sustained after the project ends. Together these indicators measure outcomes that are expected to have a lasting impact on the systemic worker rights problem identified in the project objective.

To receive full points for this section, applicants must include numerical outcome projections for each of the OTLA standard outcome indicators identified in Appendix F and defined in Appendix B. Applicants should complete Appendix F by providing raw numerical targets for each year of the project as well as the cumulative number; otherwise, they will not receive full points. If an applicant considers one or more outcome indicators inapplicable to their project, enter zeroes for the yearly and cumulative targets and provide a justification for excluding it. Percentages, percent increases or other types of data projections are not acceptable.

Project-specific indicator definitions, units of measure and data disaggregation will be agreed to post-award in the development of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) and are subject to

approval by USDOL. Applicants are not required to describe data disaggregation in their proposals; however, for most projects, outcome indicators for individual-level targets (1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 8a, and 9a) should be disaggregated by tripartite affiliation (worker/civil society representative, and public or private sector representative), as well as sex, race/ethnicity, disability, rural, migration, union membership, LGBTQI+ or other protected status. Where relevant, measures should also be disaggregated by category of worker rights, including Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining (FOACB); Non-Discrimination with respect to employment; and Acceptable Conditions of Work (ACW). Indicators for institutional-level targets (1b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b, and 9b) should be disaggregated by type of structure (as relevant to the project), from among these seven types:

- Workers' organizations (enterprise-level unions or worker committees, sectoral or national trade unions or confederations of unions, or other civil society organizations)
- Employers' organizations (in-country industry associations, chambers of commerce, international brand or buyer initiatives or associations, other employers' associations)
- Government agencies (labor inspectorates, labor court systems, conciliation, mediation and dispute resolution systems, legal services and justice systems, health and safety regulation, enforcement and compliance promotion systems, other labor ministry or related functions)
- Bipartite groups (worker-manager committees, sectoral dialogue groups)
- Tripartite groups (national tripartite advisory committees or councils, consultative or decision-making bodies)
- Enterprises, farms, factories and workplaces (individual workplaces or affiliated groups of enterprises with shared ownership or sourcing relationships)
- International multi-stakeholder initiatives and coalitions (supply chain and responsible sourcing initiatives, industry or consumer advocacy groups, business & human rights initiatives, responsible shareholder or investor groups)

3) M&E Agreement and Capacity Statement (up to 4 points)

The applicant's M&E Agreement and Capacity Statement will be evaluated based on how well it addresses OTLA M&E requirements (outlined below). Applicants must confirm in their proposal their commitment to strong project M&E. They must also confirm their agreement to collaborate with USDOL in developing and revising required M&E deliverables, including the project's Sustainability Strategy and Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

M&E requirements include:

- development and implementation of the PMP, which includes indicator definitions and collection, reporting, and analysis of data on project-specific and USDOL-required performance indicators;
- establishing targets for performance indicators;
- development of baseline values for performance indicators;
- development and refinement of a Sustainability Strategy with its own specific theories, assumptions, and indicators to measure and report

progress, including a Stakeholder Register and Risk Management Plan;

- evaluations, studies, or other learning/accountability activities, such as behavioral intervention studies, action research, externally conducted midterm and final performance evaluations, or post-hoc evaluations to pursue specific evidence-building activities that will help advance ILAB's institutional learning; and
- an end-of-project analysis of PMP indicator data and final outcomes, usually part of the Final TPR.

After the award is made, USDOL will work with the recipient to refine performance indicators, their respective targets and plans for data collection, analysis and disaggregation during the development and finalization of a PMP.

4) Work Plan (up to 5 points)

The applicant's Work Plan will be evaluated based on how clearly and realistically it outlines major activities and their related deadlines. The Work Plan must identify major project activities, deadlines for completing these activities, and person(s) or institution(s) responsible for completing these activities for the entire life of the project, as well as a sustainability plan. The Work Plan must be included graphically as an attachment and correspond to activities identified in the Project Design, budget and budget narrative. Applicants may choose an appropriate format for their Work Plan, but the format must include a field/column where the applicant, if funded, would report on the status of plan items (e.g., not yet started, on track, delayed, completed).

d) Organizational Capacity (up to 41 points)

This section must describe the qualifications of the proposed applicant and/or any proposed subrecipients to implement the project.

1) Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience (up to 5 points)

The applicant's Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience will be evaluated based on how well it reflects their ability to address the requirements of the FOA (including the ability to meet USDOL monitoring, oversight, and reporting requirements) and implement the applicant's proposed Project Strategy. Applicants must describe any experience they or their proposed subrecipients have with implementing projects relevant to this FOA and provide references for past performance, as well as ask their references to complete and submit a past performance questionnaire. Each of these requirements is further explained in the corresponding bulleted item below. Projects included must have been active within seven years of the issuance date of the FOA and no more than a combined total of six (6) projects for the primary applicant and proposed subrecipients should be provided in the description or used for references.

- Project descriptions should be included in this section of the technical proposal.

- References must be included as an attachment in a Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience table (see Appendix C for a sample format). USDOL reserves the right to contact any references included in the chart and/or any other references that come to our attention.
- Applicants must ask all listed references to provide information about project performance and administration such as that suggested in the sample past performance questionnaire included as Appendix E. For consideration, references must email this information as a Word document or PDF attachment directly to USDOL at OGM ILAB@dol.gov by the closing date and time of this announcement. Email submissions must include the following subject line: FOA-ILAB-22-99, Reference, Applicant *[insert applicant name]* or if applicable Proposed Subrecipient *[insert sub name]*, *[insert reference giver's name and organization]*. USDOL is not responsible for reviewing messages that do not include the proper subject line. Failure by references to submit the requested information by the required date and time will result in its omission from the panel review process and may affect how the application is scored. Applicants are encouraged to follow-up with their references directly because USDOL cannot guarantee to confirm receipt of emailed references.

Applicants and/or subrecipients with no relevant past grants and/or contracts experience must include a narrative describing their ability to leverage other previous experience to achieve this FOA's required outcomes. In such cases, applicants must include an attachment indicating that the list of references is not applicable.

2) Country Presence (up to 12 points)

The applicant's Country Presence section will be evaluated based on how well it demonstrates the applicant's ability to effectively meet USDOL requirements for start-up and implementation of the proposed project. Applicants must describe their organization's (and/or subrecipients') existing presence in-country and ability to start up project activities in the target area(s) upon receiving an award (see section IV.B.1.d.3 for more information on partners). Any documents that demonstrate country presence (e.g., official registration of the applicant's organization and/or subrecipient in the host country, a current Memorandum of Understanding between the applicant and/or subrecipient and the host government) must be included as an attachment to the Technical Proposal.

Applicants must describe their ability and plans to collaborate directly with relevant national, regional and/or local government and non-government agencies, and other organizations as relevant to this project in each country, and their past experience working with these stakeholders.

If the applicant and/or subrecipient does not have country presence the applicant must include a narrative explanation in this section indicating why this is the case and explain how it may impact project implementation. The applicant also must include an attachment indicating that the Country Presence Attachment is not applicable.

3) Partners (up to 7 points)

The applicant's Partners section will be evaluated based on how well it supports effective implementation of the applicant's project strategy and the needs outlined in their problem analysis section. Applicants must describe their approach for working with organizations in the target country(ies) to implement project activities to advance the objective of the project. Where they exist, applicants must describe any established partnerships and how they will be leveraged (either formally or informally) during project implementation, including with local organizations that have capacity and experience working on issues related to the objective of the project. Applicants without established in-country partnerships must describe how they will build local partnerships and/or describe any other partnerships that will be leveraged to achieve the project objective.

Applicants that propose formal project implementation partners (i.e., as subrecipients) must include a brief description of such partners, including a description of the partners' role in implementing the proposed project strategy and how this approach will strengthen the overall proposal. Applicants must provide documentation demonstrating these partners' support and commitment to the project.

Examples of support could include, but are not limited to, full- or part-time staff dedicated to implementing project activities, materials, meeting space, and/or equipment. Once cooperating sugar companies and other the private sectors actor(s) are finalized, they must also commit to institutionalize, replicate, and/or scale up the good practices developed by the project.

Applicants must collaborate directly with civil society advocates and organizations that have connections to sugarcane field workers and their communities. Some potential partners to consider are organizations supporting rights of Haitian and Haitian-descendant groups in the Dominican Republic (e.g., Reconoci.do, Observatorio Migrantes del Caribe); religious organizations (e.g., Asociación Scalabriniana al Servicio de la Movilidad Humana - ASCALA, Christian Aid, Dominicos, churches operating in *bateyes*); and economic and social development organizations (e.g., Centro del Desarrollo Sostenible (CEDESO), Plataforma Vida). Applicants must also collaborate with the companies and suppliers of sugarcane, including CRC, CAEI, CAC, CEA, Alcoholes Finos Dominicanos (AFD), and smallholder farms (*colonos*) in their supply chains and the federations representing those farms (e.g., Federación Dominicana de Colonos Azucareros (FEDOCA), Asociación de Proveedores de Central Romana). Applicants must also work with the Dominican Republic's Ministry of Labor and should consider collaboration with the Social Security Treasury and Public Ministry and other government entities that could support the objectives of the project. In addition, applicants must coordinate with current ILAB implementers and should take into account other organizations funding projects, particularly those focused on supporting workers' ability to exercise their labor rights. See following websites for reference: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/projects> and <https://foreignassistance.gov/explore>.

4) Personnel (up to 12 points)

a) Key Personnel

The applicant's Key Personnel section will be evaluated based on how well proposed Key Personnel meet the requirements outlined below and how well their past experience reflects an ability to implement the applicant's proposed project strategy.

Key personnel positions are deemed essential to the successful operation of the project and completion of all proposed activities and deliverables. ILAB retains the authority to approve all key personnel changes throughout the life of the award. Key personnel must be available to staff the project no later than 45 calendar days after the award should the applicant be selected for award.

Applicants must summarize in the text the candidates' past experience and qualifications to perform the duties of the position and execute the project strategies proposed by the applicant. ILAB encourages applicants to hire national/local staff for key personnel positions. If any of the proposed personnel do not meet all the requirements, applicants must explain how the proposed personnel will still benefit the project and be able to perform the required duties.

Recipients assume full responsibility for ensuring that all key personnel have a clear and thorough understanding of USDOL policies, procedures, and requirements and that all documents submitted to USDOL are in fluent English.

ILAB has designated the following position(s) as key personnel. Other requirements for each individual position follow:

Project Director:

- Must be directly hired by the recipient, not a subrecipient.
- Devote at least 90 percent level of effort to the project (0.9 full-time equivalent position).
- Must be directly hired by the recipient, not a subrecipient.
- Minimum of five (5) years of experience in project management, supervision, administration, and implementation of cooperative agreement and/or contract requirements (including meeting deadlines, achieving targets, establishing and maintaining systems for managing project operations, and overseeing the preparation and submission of required reports to donor agencies).
- Proven experience establishing and maintaining systems for managing project operations, including overseeing the preparation and submission of project deliverables, stakeholder and risk management processes, cost and schedule controls, and sustainability planning and implementation.
- Demonstrated experience overseeing implementation of M&E systems from project initiation to closeout stages.
- Proven success serving in a leadership role for a project addressing labor issues relevant to the project being funded under this cooperative agreement.
- Proven experience building and maintaining working relationships with all project stakeholders, including companies and their unions, and engaging in coalition building and public-private partnership promotion.
- Oral and written fluency in English required.
- Oral and written fluency in Spanish required.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer:

- Must be directly hired by the recipient, not a subrecipient.
- Devote at least 90 percent level of effort to the project (0.9 full-time equivalent

position).

- Minimum of five (5) years of professional experience in a senior M&E position responsible for implementing M&E activities of international development projects.
- Proven success in designing, implementing, and operating project M&E systems from project initiation to closeout stages, including experience building and maintaining working relations with stakeholders.
- Proven success in monitoring and evaluation approaches for capacity-building projects.
- Proven success in developing, implementing, and refining data collection tools.
- Experience in strategic planning and performance measurement, including indicator selection, target setting, reporting, and developing M&E, and/or performance monitoring plans.
- Experience in facilitating and serving as project liaison for externally-managed evaluation or research initiatives.
- Oral and written fluency in English required.
- Oral and written fluency in Spanish required.

Applicants must include as an attachment a signed letter of commitment from each proposed key personnel (as identified in this FOA) indicating their commitment to serve on the project for a stated term of service and their availability to commence work within 45 days of award.

Applicants must also submit as an attachment a resume (4 pages maximum) for each individual being proposed for each position designated as key personnel in this FOA. Each resume must include:

- Educational background, including highest education level attained;
- Work experience covering at least the last five years of employment to the present, including such information as employer name, position title, clearly defined duties, and dates of employment;
- Special experience, capabilities, or qualifications related to the candidate's ability to implement the proposed strategy and perform effectively in the proposed position; and
- Evidence of English fluency and other relevant language skills, if required (includes speaking, listening, reading, writing). For non-native speakers, evidence of fluency may include a TOEFL test score or transcript showing completion of advanced English language coursework.

b) Other Professional Personnel

The positions listed below are required other professional personnel who must devote the specified level of effort to the project (but are not considered key personnel). Applicants must identify these required other professional personnel and submit resumes (4 pages maximum) to USDOL as an attachment to the application. Resumes must include the same information outlined above for key personnel.

Worker Outreach Coordinator:

- Minimum of five (5) years of experience in strategically planning, coordinating, and conducting local outreach to workers in the Dominican Republic about their rights, well-being, and/or available services.
- Oral and written fluency in Spanish and Haitian Creole required.

Applicants may propose additional professional personnel (other than key personnel and required other professional personnel listed above) in their application. Applicants may submit resumes to USDOL for such additional professional personnel, but it is not required. Resumes are needed only for the key personnel and required other professional personnel listed above. There is no minimum required level of effort for such additional professional personnel. Minimum levels of effort are needed only for the key personnel and required other professional personnel listed above. Wherever possible, applicants should hire national/local staff knowledgeable in the areas of intervention who will be responsible for implementing project activities.

5) Management Plan (up to 5 points)

The applicant's Management Plan section will be evaluated based on how well it demonstrates an ability to support proper oversight, reporting, and implementation of the project strategy. Applicants must discuss their project's Management Plan, including a narrative description of the structure of the project's management team, key personnel roles and responsibilities, and the lines of authority between key personnel and other project staff responsible for providing services related to project intervention. If other professional personnel are proposed, their role must be explained in the Management Plan. If any of the project's personnel would be employed by a subrecipient, the applicant must provide a rationale for this arrangement and an explanation of the staffing structure.

Applicants must also include as an attachment a project management organizational chart that provides a visual depiction of the project's management structure and lines of authority among organizations, all key personnel, other professional personnel, and other project staff being proposed. Applicants may choose an appropriate format for their project management organizational chart.

6. Strategy Cohesiveness (up to 5 points)

Each applicant's proposal will be assessed based on how well the technical review panel believes the components of the proposal fit together and support the overall Theory of Change being proposed by the applicant. This assessment will be based on the totality of information required for submission by the applicant in response to this FOA and no other additional information needs to be submitted by the applicant or will be considered by the panel during their assessment of Overall Strategy Cohesiveness.

e) Attachments

The following documents must be included with the application package. Those attachments listed here will be excluded from the technical proposal page limit.

- Abstract
- Evidence of Government Support
- Work Plan
- Sustainability Strategy Template
- Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience
- Evidence of Country Presence
- Signed Commitment Letter for each of Key Personnel
- Resume for each of Key Personnel (4 pages maximum each)
- Resume for each Required Other Professional Personnel (4 pages maximum each)
- Project Management Organizational Chart

2. Cost Proposal

Applicants must prepare a cost proposal as part of the application. The cost proposal must reflect consistency between the proposed costs and the work to be performed as outlined in the Project Narrative of the applicant's technical proposal.

If an applicant proposes cost sharing, cost sharing information must be included as part of the cost proposal. Cost sharing is not required for this program. Applications that include any form of cost sharing will not receive additional consideration during the review process. Any approved cost sharing will be subject to the same compliance and reporting requirements as any awarded federal funds.

As part of the process of developing a cost proposal, the applicant must have a Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) number and be registered in System for Award Management (SAM). In addition, the cost proposal must contain the following:

- SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance;
- SF-424A Budget Information;
- Detailed Outcome-Based budget;
- An accompanying Budget Narrative; and
- Indirect cost supporting documentation.

a) Requirement for SAM Registration

Applicants must register with the System for Award Management (SAM) before submitting an application. Instructions for registering with SAM can be found at <https://www.sam.gov>. A recipient must maintain an active SAM registration with current information at all times during which it has an active federal award or an application under consideration. To remain registered in the SAM database after the initial registration, the applicant is required to review and update the registration at least every 12 months from the date of initial registration or from the date of subsequent updates to ensure it is current, accurate, and complete. For clarification, the applicant

is the entity that meets the eligibility criteria and has the legal authority to apply and to receive the award. If an applicant has not fully complied with these requirements by the time the Grant Officer is ready to make a federal award, the Grant Officer may determine that the applicant is not qualified to receive a federal award and use that determination as a basis for making a federal award to another applicant.

b) Requirement for Unique Entity Identifier

As of April 4, 2022, the DUNS Number has been replaced by a new, non-proprietary identifier requested in and assigned by SAM.gov. This new identifier is being called the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI), or the Entity ID. To learn more about UEI requirements, visit the U.S General Service Administration (GSA), Unique Entity Identifier Update webpage:

<https://www.gsa.gov/about-us/organization/federal-acquisition-service/office-of-systems-management/integrated-award-environment-iae/iae-systems-information-kit/unique-entity-identifier-update>.

See also Appendix A to 2 CFR Part 25.

c) SF-424 Application for Federal Assistance

Applicants must complete the SF-424, Application for Federal Assistance, available at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html#sortby=1>. The SF-424 instructions are also available on Grants.gov: <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html#sortby=1>. The SF-424 must clearly identify the applicant and must be signed by an individual with authority to enter into an award agreement. Upon confirmation of an award, the individual signing the SF-424 on behalf of the applicant is considered the Authorized Representative of the applicant. As stated in block 21 of the SF-424 form, signature of the Authorized Representative on the SF-424 certifies that the organization is in compliance with the Assurances and Certifications form SF-424B, available at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html#sortby=1>. The SF-424B is not required to be submitted with the application.

IMPORTANT NOTE for applicants with non-U.S. addresses: On the SF-424, page 1, Section 8d, please enter “DC” into the State field and “20210” into the Zip/Postal Code field. This is extremely important for ensuring your application is received by USDOL.

d) SF-424A Budget Information (Non-Construction Programs)

Applicants must complete the SF-424A Budget Information Form, available at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/forms/sf-424-family.html#sortby=1>.

e) Outcome-Based Budget and Accompanying Budget Narrative (up to 10 points)

The applicant's Outcome-Based Budget and Accompanying Budget Narrative section will be evaluated based on how well it supports the overall project strategy, as well as for how clear and reasonable the applicant's plans are for allocation of project funds, taking into consideration the nature and scope of proposed project activities, and related costs associated with such activities. The Cost Proposal must include a summary Outcome-Based Budget, along with individual outcome-based budgets for the applicant and each proposed subrecipient.

The Outcome-Based Budget must correspond to the SF-424 and SF-424A. Where category titles differ between the two, the information included must reflect a consistent proposed use of funds. The Outcome-Based Budget (including USDOL funds and any cost sharing funds reported on the SF-424 and SF-424A) must comply with federal cost principles. Allowable costs include those specifically defined in 2 CFR Part 200. Do not show leveraged resources on the SF-424 and SF-424A. You should describe leveraged resources in the Budget Narrative. If selected for funding, the Budget and Budget Narrative will become part of the award, and any costs omitted by the applicant may not be allowed after award. Applicants may not rely on other contracts, grants, or awards to implement the applicant's proposed strategy. The Budget and Budget Narrative submitted with the application must include all necessary funds to implement the proposed project strategy. ILAB will not provide any additional funding to cover unanticipated costs.

In addition to general categories required in all projects, such as personnel, travel, equipment, etc., costs must be presented in a manner that is linked to outcomes, outputs, and activities reflected in the Project Design and Work Plan and demonstrate a cost-effective allocation and best use of project funds. Costs linked to outcomes, outputs, and activities must also be broken down by cost category so that they are determinate as necessary, reasonable, allowable, and allocable to the project, i.e., costs should not be exclusively aggregated under an outcome but must also be readily identifiable by traditional cost type and category. Additionally, the budget must provide a breakdown of total administrative costs into direct and indirect administrative costs and allocate the largest proportion of project resources to project activities rather than to direct and indirect administrative costs. The Grant Officer reserves the right to negotiate project and administrative cost levels. For a sample outcome-based budget, please see <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/grants>. Applicants may format budgets as they see fit within the requirement for the outcome-based budget described in this FOA.

The cost proposal must also include a **Budget Narrative** that corresponds to the Outcome-Based Budget. The Budget Narrative must include a detailed justification, broken down by line item, of all of the applicant's costs included in the Outcome-Based Budget. The Budget Narrative must be detailed enough so ILAB can understand how each cost is calculated and how each cost directly relates to the proposed project activity. The Budget Narrative should also include a section describing any leveraged resources provided (as applicable) to support grant activities. Leveraged resources are all resources, both cash and in-kind, in excess of this award. Applicants are encouraged to leverage resources to increase stakeholder investment in the project and broaden the impact of the project itself.

As part of the Budget Narrative, applicants must include a description of their organization's financial stability, the quality of their management systems, their ability to meet the management standards described in 2 CFR 200 and their ability to effectively implements statutory, regulatory or other requirements imposed on non-federal entities.

Applicants must use the following guidance in preparing their Outcome-Based Budget:

- 1. Personnel**

List all staff positions by name, title, and/or proposed role on the project. Give the annual salary of each position, the percentage of each position's time devoted to the

project, the amount of each position's salary funded by the award, and the total personnel cost for the period of performance.

The total salaries charged to federal awards are subject to the Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses as described in 2 CFR 200.430 Compensation—personal services.

2. Fringe Benefits

If applicable, provide a breakdown of the amounts and percentages that comprise fringe benefit costs such as health insurance, retirement, etc.

3. Travel

For grantee staff only, specify the purpose, number of staff traveling, mileage, per diem, estimated number of in-state and out-of-state trips, and other estimated costs for each type of travel. Applicants must allocate sufficient funds to finance appropriate in-country and international travel. (Please note that all travel costs paid for with federal funding must comply with the Fly America Act, see Section VI.B.3.i.). At a minimum, applicants must allocate funds for:

- Travel by the Project Director and M&E Officer (where applicable) to Washington, D.C. to attend a post-award meeting (New Recipient Orientation). Other key and/or non-key personnel may also be budgeted, and in this case, a justification should be included; and
- Travel by the Project Director based in the field to meet annually with ILAB officials in Washington, D.C. or another site determined by ILAB. M&E Officers (where applicable) must also be budgeted for travel to Washington, D.C. at least once during the life of the project in addition to the New Recipient Orientation. Other personnel may also be budgeted, and in this case, a justification should be included.

4. Equipment

Identify each item of equipment that has an estimated acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit (or if the applicant's capitalization level is less than \$5,000, use the applicant's capitalization level) and a useful lifetime of more than one year (see 2 CFR 200.1 for the definition of Equipment). List the item, quantity, and the unit cost per item in the Budget Narrative, including justification. In general, we do not permit the purchase of equipment during the last funded year of the grant.

5. Supplies

Identify the cost categories of supplies (e.g., general office supplies, desks/chairs, laptops/printers, other specialty items) in the detailed budget per category. List the item, quantity, and the unit cost per item. Note that general office supplies like pens, paper, paper clips, etc. may be estimated as one category called General Office Supplies, and it need not be itemized. Supplies include all tangible personal property other than "equipment" (see 2 CFR 200.1 for the definition of Supplies). In general, applicants should not propose to purchase supplies or equipment for use by a host government to cover costs that would normally be the responsibility of the host

government. Any such proposed expenditure would be subject to DOL approval post-award.

6. Contractual

Under the Contractual line item, delineate contracts and subawards separately. Contracts are defined according to 2 CFR 200.1 as a legal instrument by which a non-federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a federal award. A subaward, defined by 2 CFR 200.1, means an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a federal program.

For each proposed contract and subaward, specify the purpose and activities to be provided, and the estimated cost.

7. Other

Provide clear and specific detail, including costs, for each item so that we are able to determine whether the costs are necessary, reasonable and allocable. List items, such as stipends or incentives, not covered elsewhere.

8. Project M & E Applicants must allocate funds to cover the costs associated with project M&E activities. Projects must set aside at least 5 percent of the project budget's total direct costs to cover the costs associated with project M&E activities. These costs are separate from and do not include, any personnel costs related to such activities. This amount must be included as its own line item/category within the Outcome-Based Budget. Allocations associated with M&E must include, at a The development and implementation of a data collection system to systematically collect and report on the data necessary to measure achievement against the performance indicators and analyze results.

- The development and implementation of a system and process for validating monitoring information.
- Support to project M&E processes including project staff in-country travel, costs of hosting workshops (meeting rooms, etc.), training for partners, and other logistical/administrative costs.
- Meeting reporting requirements as discussed in the FOA.
- Funds sufficient to provide administrative support for USDOL-funded and managed external interim and final performance evaluations. The project will be responsible for certain support costs for each evaluation, such as translation of the evaluation report from English into the local language, providing ground transportation for the external evaluator, hosting an evaluation stakeholders meeting, in-country transportation and accommodation costs for staff and other stakeholders' participation in the meeting, and other activities as agreed upon with ILAB.
- Collecting baseline data follow-up surveys, and other data collection as necessary, for the project.

Note: Costs associated with M&E personnel must be included under the personnel line item and not be included in this budget section. M&E Personnel costs must not be included as part of the required M&E allocation identified above; M&E personnel costs must be treated as an additional cost.

Costs associated with any non-M&E-related travel or research or special studies, as may be required by the FOA or proposed by the project, should not be included in this M&E budget, and must be budgeted for separately.

This budget guidance establishes a minimum amount of funds that must be set aside for M&E activities; the applicant may propose additional funds as needed, based on cost estimates for required activities.

9. Audits and Attestation Engagements (See Section VI. B. 2.)

(a) Single Audits

Include costs for meeting the single audit requirements (as described in 2 CFR 200 Subpart F Audit Requirements) as direct or indirect costs, whichever is appropriate, in accordance with allowable cost allocation procedures.

(b) Project-specific audits may be required by USDOL to provide additional project oversight of the recipients' validation and monitoring processes, including internal and financial controls and reporting processes. If a PIO has existing internal requirements or prohibitions that would not allow USDOL's external attestation engagements, the PIO may request an exception to the normal attestation engagement process. If an exception will be requested, applicants must include sufficient direct costs in their budget for a project-specific audit to be conducted by their organization's designated external auditor. In this case, the applicant PIO must also include a copy of the internal requirement or regulation prohibiting an attestation engagement as part of its application package. If an exception with supporting documentation is not requested, then the attestation engagement requirements outlined above will apply.

10. Contingency Provisions

Applicants must not budget for unforeseen costs or contingency provisions except in unusual circumstances as described in 2 CFR 200.433, Contingency Provisions. Instead applicants are encouraged to prepare budgets with reasonable estimated cost projections and to request re-budgeting approval during the life of the project as needed.

11. Value Added Tax (VAT)

Foreign VAT taxes charged for the purchase of goods or services that a non-federal entity is legally required to pay in country are an allowable expense under federal awards. After notifying USDOL, the recipients and subrecipients shall make every effort to apply for and receive VAT exemption in the country or countries in which the project operates [2 CFR 200.470(c)].

The recipient will report on the progress of its application for VAT exemption in its Technical Progress Reports. See the MPG for further guidance on VAT exemptions.

12. Housing

If included in the budget, provide in the Budget Narrative a justification for any proposed housing costs, housing allowances, and/or personal living expenses. In accordance with federal cost principles, personnel housing and personal living expenses are only allowable as direct costs in the project budget. USDOL funds may only be used to pay for the housing costs, housing allowances, and personal living expenses (e.g., dependents' allowance) of project staff if they (1) are separately accounted for as direct costs of the project necessary for the performance of the project and (2) receive prior approval from USDOL. Applicants must provide a brief explanation as to why such costs are considered necessary for the performance of the project, consistent with the organization's established policies, and reasonable for the country where the staff person will reside.

13. Funds to Host Country Governments

Generally, recipients may not provide any funds from a USDOL award to a foreign government or entities that are agencies of, or operated by or for, a foreign state or government, ministries, officials, or political parties, except in cases consistent with the guidance in the MPG. If, in rare cases, funds are proposed to support a host country government, they must be itemized and described in detail in the Budget Narrative. Such funds must not duplicate existing foreign government activities, substitute for such activities, or be used for the foreign government's purchase of equipment or supplies to support those activities for which the foreign government (whether at the national, local, district, provincial or other level of government) has already assumed responsibility. Prior approval from USDOL is required for any costs budgeted in this category **for activities for which such governments have already assumed responsibility.**

14. Indirect Costs

Applicants may request indirect costs according to federal regulations. Indirect costs are those that have been incurred for common or joint objectives and cannot be readily identified with a particular final cost objective. Indirect cost charges must be based on allowable (i.e., necessary, reasonable, conforming, consistent and documented) costs based on the applicable cost principles.

15. Communications

In addition to funding set aside for project communication related activities, projects must budget for the creation of visual assets (professional photography and videography) that will help communicate the purpose and impact of the project. These visual assets are a critical medium to increase awareness and understanding about child labor, forced labor, and other labor exploitation and illustrate that work to address the issues in the context of this project. For projects operating in one country, at least \$50,000 of direct costs should be committed to support the collection and editing of visual assets. For projects operating in multiple countries, projects should

set aside a total of \$75,000 to support visual assets related costs. The successful applicant is required to get approval from ILAB for how to budget and re-budget these funds throughout the life of the projects.

f. Indirect Cost Supporting Documentation

The following supporting documentation is required:

- For organizations with a negotiated indirect cost rate agreement (NICRA) approved by the Federally Cognizant Agency (FCA): Please provide an explanation of how the indirect costs are calculated. This explanation should include which portion of each line item, along with the associated costs, are included in the cost allocation base. Also, provide a current version of the NICRA.
- For organizations with no budgeted/claimed indirect costs: Please certify that all requested costs are directly allocable to the proposed project and not supported from any other source.
- For organizations that do not have a current negotiated (including provisional) rate, with exceptions noted in 2 CFR 200.414(f), and wish to request a de minimis indirect cost rate of 10 percent of modified total direct costs (MTDC) as defined in 2 CFR 200.1: Please confirm that the organization meets the requirements as described in 2 CFR 200.414(f). Clearly state that the organization does not have a current negotiated (including provisional) rate and is not one described in 2 CFR 200, Appendix VII (D)(1)(b). Provide an explanation of which portion of each line item, along with the associated costs, are included in your cost allocation base. If approved, the de minimis rate must be used consistently for all federal awards and may be used indefinitely or until the organization negotiates a rate.
- For organizations with an expired indirect cost rate or a rate not previously approved by the FCA (except those recipients approved for the de minimis rate), please certify that an indirect cost proposal will be submitted to the FCA within 90 days of award to establish a provisional NICRA. This provisional rate may be effective for a period up to two years until a final NICRA is established. Applicants may choose to include estimated indirect costs in the proposed Outcome-Based Budget. If the application is selected for award, the Grant Officer will release funds in the amount of 10 percent of salaries and wages to support indirect costs until a provisional rate is available.

3. Submission Date, Times, and Process

We must receive your application by 10/11/2022. You must submit your application electronically on <https://www.grants.gov> **no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the closing date.**

Applicants are encouraged to submit their application before the closing date to minimize the risk of late receipt. We will not review applications received after 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the closing date.

a. Hardcopy Submission

No applications submitted in hardcopy by mail or hand delivery (including overnight delivery) will be accepted for this funding opportunity. We will not accept applications sent by e-mail, telegram, or facsimile (FAX).

b. Electronic Submission through Grants.gov

Applicants submitting applications must ensure successful submission **no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the closing date.** Grants.gov will subsequently validate the application.

The process can be complicated and time-consuming. You are strongly advised to initiate the process as soon as possible and to plan for time to resolve technical problems. Note that validation does not mean that your application has been accepted as complete or has been accepted for review by the agency. Rather, grants.gov verifies only the submission of certain parts of an application.

1. How to Register to Apply through Grants.gov

Read through the registration process carefully before registering. These steps may take as long as four weeks to complete, and this time should be factored into plans for timely electronic submission in order to avoid unexpected delays that could result in the rejection of an application.

Applicants must follow the online instructions for registration at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/organization-registration.html>. We recommend that you prepare the information requested before beginning the registration process. Reviewing and assembling required information before beginning the registration process will alleviate last-minute searches for required information and save time.

An application submitted through Grants.gov constitutes a submission as an electronically signed application. The registration and account creation with Grants.gov, with E-Biz Point of Contact (POC) approval, establishes an Agency Organizational Representative(AOR). When an application is submitted through Grants.gov, the name of the AOR who submitted the application is inserted into the signature line of the application, serving as the electronic signature. The E-Biz POC must authorize the individual who is able to make legally binding commitments on behalf of your organization as the AOR; this step is often missed and it is crucial for valid submissions.

2. How to Submit an Application to DOL via Grants.gov

Grants.gov applicants can apply online using Workspace. Workspace is a shared online environment where members of a grant team may simultaneously access and edit different webforms within an application. For a complete workspace overview, refer to <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/workspace-overview.html>. For access to complete instructions on how to apply for opportunities, refer to <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/apply-for-grants.html>.

When a registered applicant submits an application with Grants.gov, an electronic time stamp is generated within the system when the application is successfully

received by Grants.gov. Grants.gov will send the applicant AOR an email acknowledgement of receipt and a tracking number (GRANTXXXXXXXX) with the successful transmission of the application, serving as proof of timely submission. The applicant will receive two email messages to provide the status of the application's progress through the system:

- The first email will contain a tracking number and will confirm receipt of the application by Grants.gov.
- The second email will indicate the application has either been successfully validated or has been rejected due to errors.

Grants.gov will **reject applications if the applicant's registration in SAM is expired. Only applications that have been successfully submitted by the deadline and later successfully validated will be considered.** It is your responsibility to ensure a timely submission. While it is not required that an application be successfully validated before the deadline for submission, it is prudent to reserve time before the deadline in case it is necessary to resubmit an application that has not been successfully validated. Therefore, enough time should be allotted for submission (24-48 hours) and, if applicable, additional time to address errors and receive validation upon resubmission (an additional two business days for each ensuing submission). It is important to note that if enough time is not allotted and a rejection notice is received after the due date and time, DOL will not consider the application.

To ensure consideration, the components of the application must be saved as .doc, .docx, .xls, .xlsx, .rtf or .pdf files. If submitted in any other format, the applicant bears the risk that compatibility or other issues will prevent DOL from considering the application. We will attempt to open the document, but will not take any additional measures in the event of problems with opening.

We strongly advise applicants to use the various tools and documents, including FAQs, which are available on the "Applicant Resources" page at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/applicants/applicant-faqs.html>.

We encourage new prospective applicants to view the online tutorial, "Grant Applications 101: A Plain English Guide to ETA Competitive Grants," available through WorkforceGPS at <https://strategies.workforcegps.org/resources/2014/08/11/16/32/applying-for-eta-competitive-grants-a-web-based-toolkit-for-prospective-applicants-438?p=1>.

To receive updated information about critical issues, new tips for users, and other time-sensitive updates as information is available, you may subscribe to "Grants.gov Updates" at <https://www.grants.gov/web/grants/manage-subscriptions.html>.

If you encounter a problem with Grants.gov and do not find an answer in any of the other resources, contact one of the following:

- call 1-800-518-4726 or 606-545-5035 to speak to a Customer Support Representative or email support@grants.gov.

The Grants.gov Contact Center is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week but closed on federal holidays. If you are experiencing difficulties with your submission, it is best to call the Grants.gov Support Center and get a ticket number.

Late Applications

We will consider only applications successfully submitted through Grants.gov no later than 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on the closing date and then successfully validated. **You take a significant risk by waiting to the last day to submit through Grants.gov.**

C. INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW

This funding opportunity is not subject to Executive Order 12372, “Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs.”

D. FUNDING RESTRICTIONS

All proposed project costs must be necessary and reasonable and in accordance with federal guidelines. Determinations of allowable costs will be made in accordance with the Cost Principles, now found in the Office of Management and Budget’s Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), codified at 2 CFR Part 200 and at 2 CFR Part 2900. Disallowed costs are those charges to an award that the grantor agency or its representative determines not to be allowed in accordance with the Cost Principles or other conditions contained in the award. Applicants, whether successful or not, will not be entitled to reimbursement of pre-award costs.

E. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Pursuant to 2 CFR 2900.13, to ensure that the federal investment of USDOL funds has as broad an impact as possible and to encourage innovation in the development of new learning materials, recipients will be required to license to the public all work created with the support of the award under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 (CC BY) license. Work that must be licensed under the CC BY includes both new content created with award funds and modifications made to pre-existing, recipient-owned content using award funds.

This license allows subsequent users to copy, distribute, transmit and adapt the copyrighted work and requires such users to attribute the work in the manner specified by the recipient. Notice of the license shall be affixed to the work. For general information on CC BY, please visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>. Instructions for marking your work with CC BY can be found at http://wiki.creativecommons.org/Marking_your_work_with_a_CC_license.

Only work that is developed by the recipient in whole or in part with award funds is required to be licensed under the CC BY license. Pre-existing copyrighted materials licensed to, or purchased by the recipient from third parties, including modifications of such materials, remain subject to the intellectual property rights the recipient receives under the terms of the particular license or purchase. In addition, works created by the recipient without award funds do not fall under the CC BY license requirement.

The purpose of the CC BY licensing requirement is to ensure that materials developed with award funds result in work that can be freely reused and improved by others. When purchasing

or licensing consumable or reusable materials, the recipient is expected to respect all applicable federal laws and regulations, including those pertaining to the copyright and accessibility requirements of the Federal Rehabilitation Act.

Separate from the CC BY license to the public, the federal government reserves a paid-up, nonexclusive and irrevocable license to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use for federal purposes: i) the copyright in all products developed under the award, including a subaward or contract; and ii) any rights of copyright to which the recipient, subrecipient or a contractor purchases ownership under an award (including, but not limited to, curricula, training models, technical assistance products, and any related materials). Such uses include, but are not limited to, the right to modify and distribute such products worldwide by any means, electronically or otherwise. The recipient may not use federal funds to pay any royalty or license fee for use of a copyrighted work, or the cost of acquiring by purchase a copyright in a work, where USDOL has a license or rights of free use in such work. If revenues are generated through selling products developed with award funds, including intellectual property, USDOL treats such revenues as program income. Such program income is added to the award and must be expended for allowable activities.

If applicable, the following standard ILAB disclaimer needs to be on all products developed in whole or in part with award funds:

“This product was funded by a grant or cooperative agreement from the U.S. Department of Labor’s Bureau of International Labor Affairs. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it.”

F. OTHER SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Withdrawal of applications: Applications may be withdrawn by written notice to the Grant Officer at any time before an award is made.

V. APPLICATION REVIEW INFORMATION

A. CRITERIA

USDOL has instituted procedures for assessing the technical merit of applications to provide for an objective review of applications and to assist applicants in understanding the standards against which an application will be judged. The evaluation criteria are based on the information required in the application as described in Section IV.B.1. (Technical Proposal including Attachments) and Section IV.B.2. (Cost Proposal). Reviewers will award points based on the evaluation criteria described here:

<u>CRITERION</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Problem Analysis	IV.B.1.c.(1).	5
Project Design		

Project Strategy (Theory of Change) Sustainability Strategy	IV.B.1.c.(2).(a).	25
Project Targets	IV.B.1.c.(2).(b).	5
M&E Agreement and Capacity Statement	IV.B.1.c.(3).	4
Work Plan	IV.B.1.c.(4).	5
Organizational Capacity		
Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience	IV.B.1.d.(1).	5
Country Presence	IV.B.1.d.(2).	12
Partners	IV.B.1.d.(3).	7
Personnel	IV.B.1.d.(4).	12
Management Plan	IV.B.1.d.(5).	5
Outcome-Based Budget and Accompanying Budget Narrative	IV.B.2.e.	10
Strategy Cohesiveness (how the components of the application fit together to support the overall Theory of Change)	IV.B.1.d.(6).	5
Total =		100

Standards for Evaluating the Applicant's Response to each Requirement

Section IV.B, Project Narrative, provides a detailed explanation of the information an application must include (e.g., a comprehensive work plan for the whole period of performance with feasible and realistic dates). Reviewers will rate each "rating factor" based on how fully and convincingly the applicant responds. For each "rating factor" under each "criterion," panelists will determine whether the applicant thoroughly meets, partially meets, or fails to meet the "rating factor," unless otherwise noted in Section IV.B, based on the definitions below:

Standard Rating	Definition	Standard for Calculating Points
Thoroughly Meets	The application thoroughly responds to the rating factor and fully and convincingly satisfies all of the stated specifications.	Full Points
Partially Meets	The application responds incompletely to the rating factor or the application convincingly satisfies some, but not all, of the stated specifications.	Partial Points
Fails to Meet	The application does not respond to the rating factor or the application does respond to the rating factor but does not convincingly satisfy any of the stated specifications.	Zero Points

In order to receive the maximum points for each rating factor, applicants must provide a response to the requirement that fully describes the proposed program design and demonstrates the quality of approach, rather than simply re-stating a commitment to perform prescribed activities. In other words, applicants must describe why their proposal is the best strategy and how they will implement it, rather than that the strategy contains elements that conform to the requirements of this FOA.

B. REVIEW AND SELECTION PROCESS

1. Merit Review and Selection Process

A technical merit review panel will carefully evaluate applications against the selection criteria to determine the merit of applications. Using the point distribution specified above, applications will be evaluated based on how well their technical and cost proposals demonstrate a clear understanding of the needs, gaps, and overall scope of problems, as well as how the application proposes activities that are appropriate, achievable, and where applicable, innovative, in supporting the objective and intended outcomes in this FOA. As indicated in the scoring criterion table above, applicants' proposals will also be assessed on how well the panel believes the components of the proposal fit together to support an overall Theory of Change. Up to 100 points may be awarded to an applicant, depending on the quality of the responses provided. The final scores (which may include the mathematical normalization of review panels where more than one review panel is used) will serve as the primary basis for selection of applications for funding. The panel results are advisory in nature and not binding on the Grant Officer. The Grant Officer reserves the right to make selections based solely on the final scores or to take into consideration other relevant factors when applicable. Such factors may include the geographic distribution of awards, the results of a risk review process (see Section V.B.2), past performance information, the status of open audit findings, and other relevant factors. The Grant Officer may consider any information that comes to their attention.

The applicant's signature on the SF-424, including electronic signature via E-Authentication on <https://www.grants.gov/>, constitutes a binding offer by the applicant and constitutes agreement to the terms and conditions. The government may elect to award funds with or without discussions with the applicant.

2. Risk Review Process

Every application will be evaluated to determine the risks posed by the applicant. Prior to making an award, USDOL will review information available through various sources, including its own records and any OMB-designated repository of government-wide eligibility qualification or financial integrity information, such as Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS) and "Do Not Pay." Additionally, USDOL will comply with the requirements of 2 CFR Part 180 codified at 2 CFR Part 2998 (Non-procurement Debarment and Suspension). This risk evaluation may incorporate results of the evaluation of the applicant's eligibility (application screening) or the quality of its application (merit review). If USDOL determines that an award will be made, special conditions that correspond to the degree of risk assessed may be applied to the award.

Criteria to be evaluated include:

- Financial stability;
- Quality of management systems and ability to meet the management standards prescribed in the Uniform Guidance;
- History of performance. The applicant's record in managing awards, cooperative agreements, or procurement awards, if it is a prior recipient of such federal awards, including timeliness of compliance with applicable reporting requirements, and if applicable, the extent to which any previously awarded amounts will be expended prior to future awards;
- Reports and findings from audits performed under Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance or the reports and findings of any other available audits and monitoring reports containing findings, issues of non-compliance or questioned costs;
- The applicant's ability to effectively implement statutory, regulatory, and other requirements imposed on recipients.

VI. AWARD ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION

A. AWARD NOTICES

Both applicants selected for award and those not selected will be contacted by USDOL. Selection of an organization as a recipient does not constitute approval of the application as submitted. Before an award is made, USDOL may enter into negotiations about such items as program components, staffing and funding levels, and administrative systems in place to support award implementation. If the negotiations do not result in a mutually acceptable submission, the Grant Officer reserves the right to terminate the negotiations and decline to fund the application. USDOL reserves the right not to fund any application related to this FOA. USDOL also reserves the right to withdraw the award if activity does not begin upon award and/or as a remedy for non-compliance as described in 2 CFR 200.339-340.

This project is intended to address working and living conditions of sugarcane field workers in the Dominican Republic. The FOA states that this work is to be performed in the Dominican Republic; however, if ILAB and the recipient(s) determine that performance in the Dominican Republic has become impossible as a result of withdrawal of host country government or other required stakeholder support for the project, or for other reasons outside of the project's control, ILAB and the recipient(s) may confer to determine whether it is desirable and feasible to implement the project in a different country and/or sector in the region. This determination will necessitate findings that: 1) based upon available research, the project, as it is described in this document, is warranted to address working and living conditions in the newly identified country(ies) and/or sector(s); 2) ILAB and the recipient(s) can obtain support from the new proposed host country government or required stakeholder to implement the proposed project; and 3) the recipient has the capacity to implement the project in the proposed country and/or sector within the legally permissible timeframe for implementation of the project. If ILAB and the recipient are unable to make these findings and mutually agree on a modification to the award(s) to implement performance in another country and/or sector in the region, either ILAB or the recipient may seek to have the award suspended or terminated pursuant to the applicable termination clauses.

B. ADMINISTRATIVE AND NATIONAL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

1. General Requirements

Recipients and subrecipients under this FOA shall be subject to the terms outlined in this announcement, the award agreement, the MPG, and any other referenced materials. The MPG provides general management procedures and guidance for recipients of ILAB awards in areas that may not be explicitly detailed in the announcement. See

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/grants>.

Recipients are also subject to applicable U.S. federal laws (including appropriations laws) and regulations, Executive Orders, applicable OMB Circulars, and USDOL policies. If, during project implementation, a recipient is found in violation of any of the foregoing, remedies may include modification of the terms of the award; disallowance and recovery of costs; termination of the award; and any other action permitted by law.

For the purposes of this announcement and awards, recipients will be the sole entity with the authority to fulfill the following responsibilities:

- Act as the primary point of contact with USDOL to receive and respond to all inquiries, communications and orders under the project;
- Access funds through the Department of Health and Human Services-Payment Management System;
- Submit to USDOL all deliverables, including all technical and financial reports related to the project;
- Request a revision or amendment of the terms and conditions of award or the Project Document (see MPG for description of Project Document); and
- Work with USDOL to close out the project. Each recipient must comply with all applicable Federal regulations and is individually subject to audit.

Nondiscrimination Policy

(a) The recipient is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including gender identity, sexual orientation, and pregnancy), national origin, disability, age, genetic information, marital status, parental status, political affiliation, or veteran's status in any program or activity funded under this award. The recipient must not discriminate on these bases against any participants receiving services in implementation of this award, such as, but not limited to, by withholding, adversely impacting, or denying equitable access to the benefits provided through this award on the basis of any factor not expressly stated in the award. Nothing in this provision is intended to limit the ability of the recipient to target activities toward the assistance needs of certain populations as defined in the award. The recipient must ensure that the evaluation and treatment of its employees and applicants for employment are free of discrimination on these bases.

(b) The recipient must insert this provision, including this clause, in all subawards under this award.

2. Audits and Attestation Engagements

Recipients must comply with the single audit requirements set forth in Subpart F – Audit Requirements of the Uniform Guidance (2 CFR Part 200) and must comply with the

timeframes established in those regulations for the submission of their single audits to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse. Recipients must notify their assigned Grant Officer's Representative of each single audit conducted within the timeframe of the USDOL-funded project at the time it is submitted to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse.

All recipients are subject to project-specific attestation engagements or project-specific audits of the recipients' validation and monitoring processes during the life of the award. Attestation engagements will be conducted in accordance with U.S. Government Auditing Standards and project-specific audits will be conducted in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing, and will include auditors' opinions on (1) compliance with USDOL regulations and the requirements of the award and (2) the accuracy and reliability of the recipient's financial and performance reports.

3. Administrative Standards

The award(s) and subaward(s) made under this FOA will be subject to the following administrative standards:

- Non-Profit Organizations, Educational Institutions, and State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments
 - 2 CFR Part 200 (Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements)
- For-profit organizations
 - 2 CFR Part 200 (Administrative Requirements and Cost Principles)
 - 48 CFR Part 31 (Cost Principles)
 - 29 CFR 96.32 The Secretary of Labor is responsible for those not covered by 2 CFR 200 Subpart F (Audit Requirements) as discussed in the MPG
- Non-U.S. organizations, including foreign organizations and public international organizations
 - 2 CFR Part 200 (Administrative Requirements and Cost Principles)
 - 29 CFR 96.32 The Secretary of Labor is responsible for those not covered by 2 CFR 200 Subpart F (Audit Requirements) as discussed in the MPG
- 29 CFR Part 93 Restrictions on Lobbying
- 29 CFR Part 94 Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Financial Assistance)
- 2 CFR Part 180 and 2 CFR Part 2998 Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension
- 29 CFR Part 2, subpart D Equal Treatment in Department of Labor Programs for Religious Organizations, Protection of Religious Liberty of Department of Labor Social Service Providers and Beneficiaries
- 29 CFR Part 31 Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs of the Department of Labor—Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- 29 CFR Part 32 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance
- 29 CFR Part 35 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Age in Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance from the Department of Labor
- 29 CFR Part 36 Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance
- 49 U.S.C. 40118 Fly America Act

- The Department of Labor will follow the procedures outlined in the Department's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regulations (29 CFR Part 70). If DOL receives a FOIA request for an application, the procedures in DOL's FOIA regulations for responding to requests for commercial/business information submitted to the government will be followed, as well as all FOIA exemptions and procedures. See generally 5 U.S.C. § 552; 29 CFR Part 70.
- Standard Terms and Conditions of Award

4. Other Legal Requirements

a) Religious Activities

The Department notes that the Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RFRA), 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb, applies to all federal law and its implementation. If an applicant organization is a faith-based organization that makes hiring decisions on the basis of religious belief, it may be entitled to receive federal financial assistance under this grant solicitation and maintain that hiring practice. As stated in 2 CFR 2.32(a), religious organizations are eligible on the same basis as any other organization, to seek DOL support or participate in DOL programs for which they are otherwise eligible. Guidance from DOL is found at: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/oasam/grants/religious-freedom-restoration-act/guidance>. If a faith-based organization is awarded a grant, the organization will be provided with more information.

b) Lobbying or Fundraising the U.S. Government with Federal Funds

In accordance with Section 18 of the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-65) (2 U.S.C. § 1611), non-profit entities incorporated under Internal Revenue Service Code section 501(c) (4) that engage in lobbying activities are not eligible to receive federal funds and grants. No activity, including awareness-raising and advocacy activities, may include fundraising for, or lobbying of, U.S. federal, state or local Governments (see 2 CFR 200.450 for more information).

c) Transparency Act Requirements

Recipients must ensure that they have the necessary processes and systems in place to comply with the reporting requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Pub. Law 109-282, as amended by section 6202 of Pub. Law 110-252) (Transparency Act), as follows.

1. Except for those excepted from the Transparency Act under the following sub-paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, recipients must ensure that they have the necessary processes and systems in place to comply with the subaward and executive total compensation reporting requirements of the Transparency Act, should they receive funding.
2. Upon award, recipients will receive detailed information on the reporting requirements of the Transparency Act, as described in 2 CFR Part 170, Appendix A, which can be found at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/pdf/2010-22705.pdf>.

The following types of awards are not subject to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act.

1. Federal awards to individuals who apply for or receive federal awards as natural persons (i.e., unrelated to any business or non-profit organization he or she may own or operate in his or her name);
2. Federal awards to entities that had a gross income, from all sources, of less than \$300,000 in the entities' previous tax year; and
3. Federal awards, if the required reporting would disclose classified information.

d) Safeguarding Data Including Personally Identifiable Information (PII)

Applicants submitting applications in response to this FOA must recognize that confidentiality of PII and other sensitive data is of paramount importance to the Department and must be observed except where disclosure is allowed by the prior written approval of the Grant Officer or by court order. By submitting an application, applicants are assuring that all data exchanges conducted through or during the course of performance of this award will be conducted in a manner consistent with applicable federal law.

e) Record Retention

Recipients must be prepared to follow federal guidelines on record retention, which require they maintain all records pertaining to award activities for a period of at least three years from the date of submission of the final expenditure report. See 2 CFR 200.334-.338 for more specific information, including information about the start of the record retention period for awards that are renewed quarterly or annually, and when the records must be retained for more than three years.

f) Use of Contracts and Subawards

Recipients must abide by the following definitions of contract, contractor, subaward, and subrecipient:

- **Contract:** Contract means a legal instrument by which a recipient or subrecipient purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a Federal award. For additional information on subrecipient and contractor determinations, see §200.331. See also the definition of *subaward* in this section. The term as defined in 2 CFR 200.1 does not include a legal instrument, even if the non-federal entity considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a federal award or subaward (see the following definition of Subaward).
- **Contractor:** Contractor means an entity that receives a contract as defined previously in Contract.
- **Subaward:** Subaward means an award provided by a recipient to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to carry out part of a federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include payments to a contractor or payments to an individual that is a beneficiary of a federal program. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement, including an agreement that the pass-through entity considers a contract.
- **Subrecipient:** Subrecipient means a non-federal entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a federal program; but does not include an individual that is a beneficiary of such program. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other federal awards directly from a federal awarding agency.

Recipients must follow the requirements of 2 CFR 200.331-.333 regarding subrecipient monitoring and management. Also see 2 CFR 200.308(c)(6) regarding prior approval requirements for subawards. When awarding subawards, recipients are required to comply with the governmentwide suspension and debarment requirements found in 2 CFR Part 180 and codified by USDOL at 2 CFR Part 2998, including the exceptions described in 2 CFR 180.215 such as exceptions for direct awards to PIOs.

g) Closeout of Award

Any entity that receives an award under this announcement must close its award with USDOL at the end of the period of performance. Indirect costs for allocated charges to the award are validated at time of closeout using a federally approved NICRA or other applicable rate agreement.

h) Guidance for Grants and Agreements

In accordance with the Office of Management and Budget's guidance located at 2 CFR part 200, all applicable Federal laws, and relevant Executive guidance, the Federal awarding agency will review and consider applications for funding pursuant to this notice of funding opportunity in accordance with the:

- Guidance for Grants and Agreements in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (2 CFR), as updated in the Federal Register's 85 FR 49506 on August 13, 2020, particularly on:
 - Selecting recipients most likely to be successful in delivering results based on the program objectives through an objective process of evaluating Federal award applications (2 CFR part 200.205);
 - Prohibiting the purchase of certain telecommunication and video surveillance services or equipment in alignment with section 889 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 (Pub. L. No. 115—232) (2 CFR part 200.216);
 - Providing a preference, to the extent permitted by law, to maximize use of goods, products, and materials produced in the United States (2 CFR part 200.322); and
 - Terminating agreements in whole or in part to the greatest extent authorized by law, if an award no longer effectuates the program goals or agency priorities (2 CFR part 200.340).

5. Other Administrative Standards

Except as specifically provided in this FOA, USDOL acceptance of an application and an award of federal funds to sponsor any programs(s) does not provide a waiver of any award requirements and/or procedures. For example, the OMB Uniform Guidance requires that an entity's procurement procedures ensure that all procurement transactions are conducted, as much as practical, to provide full and open competition. If an application identifies a specific entity to provide goods or services, the award does not provide the justification or basis to sole-source the procurement, i.e., avoid competition.

6. Special Program Requirements

a) Evaluation

ILAB may require that the program or project participate in an evaluation of overall performance of ILAB awards and requires the cooperation of the recipient as a condition of award.

b) Performance Goals

Please note that recipients will be held to agreed-upon outcomes and failure to meet those outcomes may result in technical assistance or other intervention by ILAB, and may also have a significant impact on decisions about future awards with ILAB.

C. REPORTING

Recipients must agree to meet USDOL reporting requirements. Recipients must agree to provide the following reports and documents:

1. Quarterly Federal Financial Report (SF 425, FFR)

This report is required until such time as all funds have been expended or the award period has expired. Quarterly reports are due 30 days after the end of each calendar year quarter. On the final FFR, recipients must include any subaward amounts so final indirect costs can be calculated, if applicable. Recipients must use USDOL's eGrants online electronic reporting system; information and instructions will be provided as part of the final award.

2. Semi-Annual Technical Progress Reports

Recipients must submit a semi-annual technical progress report within 30 days after the end of the months of March and September each calendar year. The report must include information on award activities, performance goals, and milestones. ILAB will provide formal guidance about the data and other information that is required to be collected and reported on either a regular basis or special request basis. ILAB retains the right to require technical progress reports at quarterly intervals. More information on the reports and timeframes for their completion will be included in the cooperative agreement and in the MPG.

3. Final Technical Report

Recipients must submit a final technical report within 120 days of the period of performance end date. The final technical report is a stand-alone report that provides a complete and comprehensive summary of the achievements during the life of the project.

4. Indirect Cost Rates

For organizations with an expired indirect cost rate or a rate not previously approved by the FCA (except those recipients approved for the de minimis rate): An indirect cost proposal must be submitted to the FCA within 90 days of award to establish a provisional NICRA. This provisional rate may be effective for a period up to two years until a final NICRA is established.

For all organizations with NICRAs: Indirect cost proposals must be submitted on an annual basis to the FCA to obtain federally approved NICRAs for the life of the award, unless the FCA instructs otherwise. These proposals are based on incurred costs and are due six months after the end of each fiscal year.

5. Closeout Reports

Within 120 days of completion of the project the recipient must provide the following project closeout reports:

- Final Technical Progress Report;
- Final Evaluation Report;
- Government Property Closeout Inventory Certification;
- Government Property Inventory List (due 90 days before end of project)
- Final Quarterly Financial Status report (SF-425);
- Final Closeout Financial Status Report;
- Recipient's Release Form; and
- Recipient's Assignment of Refunds, Rebates and Credits

VII. AGENCY CONTACTS

Applicants who have a specific question about this FOA may contact Carlie Ortiz Office of Grants Management at ortiz.carlie@dol.gov. Applicants must specifically reference FOA-ILAB-22-99, and include a contact name, email address and phone number. This announcement is being made available at <https://www.grants.gov/>.

VIII. OTHER INFORMATION

A. OMB INFORMATION COLLECTION

The agency has determined this FOA is not subject to Office of Management and Budget approval under the Paperwork Reduction Act, as fewer than ten (10) responses are anticipated.

Send comments regarding this determination to the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Attention: Departmental Clearance Officer, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Room N-1301, Washington, DC 20210 or email DOL_PRA_ PUBLIC@dol.gov. Note:

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN THE COMPLETED APPLICATION TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND ONLY COMMENTS ABOUT THE BURDEN CAUSED BY THE COLLECTION OF INFORMATION TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND YOUR GRANT APPLICATION TO THE SPONSORING AGENCY AS SPECIFIED EARLIER IN THIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

This information is being collected for the purpose of awarding a grant. DOL will use the information collected through this "Funding Opportunity Announcement" to ensure that grants are awarded to the applicants best suited to perform the functions of the grant. This information is required to be considered for this grant.

IX. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Acronyms

AOR	Authorized Organizational Representative
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CBA	Collective Bargaining Agreement
CCBY	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 license
CEACR	Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMEP	Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
DUNS	Dun and Bradstreet Universal Numbering System
ECMS	Electronic Case Management System
ETA	Employment and Training Administration
FCA	U.S. Federal Cognizant Agency
FFR	Federal Financial Report
FOA	Funding Opportunity Announcement
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
GO	Grant Officer
GOR	Grant Officer's Representative
GSP	U.S. Generalized System of Preferences
HRR	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices
ILAB	Bureau of International Labor Affairs
ILO	International Labor Organization
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex persons
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPG	Management Procedures and Guidelines
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NICRA	Negotiated Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
OTLA	Office of Trade and Labor Affairs
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PIO	Public International Organization
SAM	System for Award Management
SF	Standard Form

TPR	Technical Progress Report
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDOL	U.S. Department of Labor
USG	United States Government
VAT	Value Added Tax

APPENDIX B: Definitions

1. “**Acceptable conditions of work**” encompasses minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health. See 19 USC 3813(6)(E); Trade Act of 2002, Section 2113(6) (E), available at: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2011-title19/html/USCODE-2011-title19-chap24-sec3813.htm>.
2. “**Access**” is the confluence of supply and demand; i.e., the ability and motivation of beneficiaries to consistently and equitably avail themselves of services, benefits, protections, or programs and over time, to continue to avail themselves of services that were previously subsidized, free or provided by the project or program. These services, benefits, protections or programs should be accessible in an effective, predictable, reliable and customer-friendly manner as well as in a manner that is geographically and physically accessible for all customers (including persons with disabilities, rural populations, and those with limited literacy or ICT skills, etc.).
3. “**Accessibility**” refers to the design of products, devices, services, activities, or facilities so people with disabilities can use or participate in them.
4. “**Accommodation**” refers to any change in the work environment or in the way things are customarily done that enables an individual with a disability to enjoy equal employment opportunities.
5. “**Activity**” is a distinct, scheduled portion of work performed during the course of a project.
6. “**Actor**” is a stakeholder or party that directly or indirectly influences the system—including individual or collective representatives of governments, civil society, the private sector, universities, individual citizens and others—and that jointly produce a particular development outcome. Actors can be both formal and/or informal, and are often referred to as “stakeholders” in the international development context; however, in some instances “actor” is more appropriate because some actors that may not have a “stake” in a particular initiative or outcomes, but may still wield influence over the initiative or be influenced by it.
7. “**Behavior**” refers to the actions and mannerisms (or avoidance thereof) made by individuals or systems in conjunction with themselves or their environment, which includes the other systems around them as well as the (inanimate) physical environment. It is the computed response of the system or individual to various stimuli or inputs, whether internal or external, conscious or subconscious, overt or covert, and voluntary or

involuntary. A behavioral outcome captures the individual or collective adoption of behaviors of individuals or systems promoted by a project or program.

8. **“Behavioral mechanisms”** describe specific changes of behavior at the individual or system level. These can include the choices, reasoning, and decisions that people make as a result of the resources provided by a program. They represent the causal force that explains a specific change in behavior, including group and social phenomena as well as individual psychological mechanisms.
9. **“Beneficiaries”** is defined as the individuals, groups, or organizations, whether targeted or not, that benefit directly or indirectly, from the development intervention.
10. **“Capacity”** refers to the human capital (i.e., the technical knowledge, skills, information, ability to work, technological and managerial capacity) that is required in order to make use of other types of capital (i.e., financial, social, natural and physical). Human capital is necessary, though not on its own sufficient, for the achievement of workers’ rights and positive livelihood outcomes. Building high-quality technical and managerial capacity throughout the service delivery chain and ensuring mechanisms to maintain that capacity is of utmost importance. Capacity building among individual beneficiaries—to implement improved practices, and to manage their resources, technology and information flows to do so—is critical to sustained behavior change.
11. **“Collective bargaining”** is a fundamental right that is rooted in the ILO Constitution and is an essential element of freedom of association. It helps to ensure that workers and employers have an equal voice in negotiations and provides workers the opportunity to seek to improve their living and working conditions. Effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining can contribute to economic development and growth by increasing certainty and stability in the workplace and improving labor-management relations.
12. **“Cooperative agreement”** refers to an award instrument where substantial involvement is anticipated between a federal awarding agency and a non-federal recipient entity during the performance of project activities. The level of monitoring and accountability under a cooperative agreement is less than what is required under a contract, but more than what is required under a regular grant.
13. **“Costs”**
 - a. **“Direct costs”** are those costs that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective, such as a federal award, or other internally or externally funded activity, or that can be directly assigned to such activities relatively easily with a high degree of accuracy. Typical costs charged directly to a federal award, are the compensation of employees who work on that award, their related fringe benefit costs, the costs of materials and other items of expense incurred for the federal award. For more information, please see https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1ba3ecb08c998a0a9024176aed0ac23a&mc=true&node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5#se2.1.200_1413.
 - b. **“Indirect costs”** means those costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefitting more than one cost objective, and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved. For more information, please see https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?SID=1ba3ecb08c998a0a9024176aed0ac23a&mc=true&node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5#se2.1.200_1413.

[idx?SID=1ba3ecb08c998a0a9024176aed0ac23a&mc=true&node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5#se2.1.200_1414.](https://www.fda.gov/oc/foia/idx?SID=1ba3ecb08c998a0a9024176aed0ac23a&mc=true&node=pt2.1.200&rgn=div5#se2.1.200_1414)

- c. There is no universal rule for classifying certain costs as either direct or indirect (F&A) under every accounting system. A cost may be direct with respect to some specific service or function, but indirect with respect to the federal award or other final cost objective. Therefore, it is essential that each item of cost incurred for the same purpose be treated consistently in like circumstances either as a direct or an indirect (F&A) cost in order to avoid possible double-charging of federal awards. Guidelines for determining direct and indirect (F&A) costs charged to federal awards are provided in 2 CFR 200 Subpart E-Cost Principles.
14. **“Cost sharing” or “matching”** means the portion of project costs not paid by federal funds. See 2 CFR 300.306 Cost sharing or matching for more information.
15. **“Critical assumption”** is a general condition under which the hypothesis or strategy for achieving the project’s objectives will hold true.
16. **“Deliverable”** is any unique and verifiable product, result or capability to perform a service that is required to be produced to complete a process, phase, or project.
17. **“Demand”** refers to improvements in stakeholder demand for and use of services, rights, benefits, protections, programs or mechanisms. Project stakeholders and beneficiaries must perceive that the services meet a felt need. They should be able to see notable improvements in their well-being as a result of the services provided during the project, and should understand what is required to maintain and/or see further improvements. For beneficiaries to maintain “improved” behaviors promoted during a project or to continue using project-initiated services, the perceived benefits must outweigh the perceived costs (such as time and money).
18. **“Do no harm”** means to avoid exposing people to additional risks through our action. This can mean foregoing certain activities of moderate risk or taking additional measures to minimize risks to implementers, targets, beneficiaries, and the wider public. It will often require taking a step back from the planning, implementation or evaluation of an intervention to look at the broader context and to monitor, identify and mitigate potential negative effects on the social fabric, the economy and the environment.
19. **“Duties”** refers to the legal obligations states and public officials have to protect and promote human rights, and ensure that people can realize their rights without discrimination. The overall responsibility of the State includes ensuring the due provision of benefits according to clear and transparent eligibility criteria and entitlements, and the proper administration of the institutions and services. Where benefits and services are not provided directly by public institutions, the effective enforcement of the legislative frameworks is particularly important for the provision of benefits and services.
20. **“Equity”** means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment.
21. **“Evidence”** refers to evaluation findings, performance measurement, data analysis, or other research that provides insights on the effectiveness of the proposed interventions.
22. **“Freedom of association”** is the right of workers and employers to organize to defend their interests, including for the purpose of negotiating salaries, benefits, and other

conditions of work. It is a fundamental right that underpins democratic representation and governance.

23. **“Goal”** describes the impact, the ultimate, “big picture” changes, that USDOL/ILAB hopes to achieve through the project.
24. **“Inputs”** are the resources invested that allow programs to achieve desired outputs.
25. **“Institutions”** are social structures that are constructed according to the collective actions of actors in a constrained environment and are continuously altered over time. Institutions are “a set of rules governing interpersonal governance” that are not owned or possessed by a single actor; rather, they are shared by a larger group or society.
26. **“Key stakeholders”** can include, but are not limited to: employers, workers, government administrators, judicial officials, labor inspectors, enforcement units, legislative bodies, parliamentarians, community leaders, national and local policy makers, private sector partners, workers’ and employers’ organizations, industry associations, chambers of commerce, local civil society organizations, religious institutions, international buyers and brands, multi-national corporations, investors, consumers and consumer advocates, and think tanks, among others.
27. **“Leverage points”** are places that you can intervene in a system to bring about change. High-leverage points bring about lasting, system-wide change; low-leverage points bring about limited, temporary change. It is generally more effective and sustainable to act on system structures than respond to events or symptoms. Leverage points also represent opportunities where participants can have greater impact by working together than they can by working alone.
28. **“Linkages”** are the horizontal or vertical linkages, such as those between community-based organizations or individuals and existing public or private sector institutions that can augment resources, refresh capacity, and motivate frontline service providers and beneficiaries to perform a specific role, provide and make use of services and to continue practices promoted by the project. This can also be understood as social capital, i.e., the social resources upon which people draw in pursuit of their livelihood and workers’ rights objectives. These are developed through networks, relationships and connectedness, either vertical (patron/client) or horizontal (between individuals with shared interests) that increase people’s trust and ability to work together and expand their access to wider institutions, such as political or civic bodies; membership of more formalized groups that often entails adherence to mutually-agreed or commonly accepted rules, norms and sanctions; and relationships of trust, reciprocity and exchanges that facilitate cooperation, reduce transaction costs and may provide the basis for informal safety nets. Social capital, in the form of collective labor (power) is one of the most important assets for poor people.
29. **“Mental models”** are deeply ingrained or held pictures (images, assumptions, generalizations or abstractions based on data) that each of us holds in our mind that influences how we understand the world, our work, our families, and so on and how we take actions. Very often, we are not consciously aware of our mental models or the effects they have on our (individual or collective) behavior, particularly in limiting us to familiar ways of thinking. The discipline of managing mental models – surfacing, testing and improving our internal pictures of how the world works – can be a strong driver of transformative change within systems or organizations.

30. **“Monitoring and evaluation”** or “M&E” consists of two basic components — performance monitoring and evaluation— each of which serves distinct purposes. Performance monitoring is the ongoing and systematic tracking of data relating to project activities, outputs, or outcomes and used to determine whether desired results are occurring and whether implementation is on track. Monitoring often relies on indicators, quantifiable measures of a characteristic or condition of people, institutions, systems or processes that may change over time. Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for assessment of program effectiveness, overall performance, and/or to inform decisions about current and future programming.
31. **“Motivation”** refers to the awareness and recognition of a tangible and immediate benefit to continue to adhere to rules, make use of services or apply practices learned during the project. Motivation and incentives are external to the project and do not rely on project or program inputs. Motivation can be prompted by perceptions of both risks and opportunities in a range of areas, including: financial, economic or trade (productivity, competitiveness, profit, trade flows); political (influence, power, constituents); legal (compliance, deterrents, sanctions); reputational, brand; social (equity, transparency, fairness, accountability, peace, cohesion); and human (competency, physical or mental health, well-being, satisfaction, resilience, risk / harm reduction, environmental, sustainable development for future generations).
32. **“Non-discrimination”** is a fundamental element of international human rights law. A useful definition of non-discrimination is contained in Article 1(1) ILO 111, which provides that discrimination includes: ‘Any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in the employment or occupation.’ Thus, the right to equal treatment requires that all persons be treated equally before the law, without discrimination. The principle of equality and non-discrimination guarantees that those in equal circumstances are dealt with equally in law and practice.
33. **“Occupational safety and health”** encompasses issues related to safe and healthy working environments and efforts to prevent workers from occupational injuries, diseases, and deaths.
34. **“Organizational capacity”** is the ability of an organization to effectively manage its resources and activities in order to fulfill its objective(s). Organizational capacity can include various components, including organizational culture, communication, leadership, strategy, services, products, management structure, skills, human capital, and accountability within its context – the system of other actors that an organization affects and is affected by in carrying out its mission.
35. **“Outcome”** is defined as the higher-level results or effects achieved by project activities, typically in the medium-term or long-term timeframe of the project.
36. **“Output”** is defined as the direct result of a project activity, or the goods or services produced by the implementation of an activity.
37. **“Pain points”** are real or perceived problems, frustrations, or troublesome issues, especially ones experienced by beneficiaries, participants, clients, consumers, customers, or employees. Four common types of pain points are financial, productivity, process, and support pain points. When countering barriers for historically underserved,

underrepresented, or marginalized groups and communities, it is important to understand and address pain points that may impede diversity, equity and inclusion goals.

38. **“Participants”** are individuals that have been provided with direct services.
39. **“Partner”** refers to an organization or entity that assists with implementing or coordinating activities under the cooperative agreement but is not in a subrecipient or subcontractor relationship with the recipient. A partner may also be a beneficiary.
40. **“Practice”** refers to prevalent actions or inactions (formal or informal, permitted or not permitted) by an organization or sub-entity (e.g., department, office, team, or groups of people with the same or similar position type). A “practice” outcome captures the adoption of actions (or the avoidance thereof) of an organization or sub-entity promoted by a project or program.
41. **“Process”** or **“process mechanism”** describes a cause-effect relationship across multiple steps in a sequence of interactions in which actors engage in activities, interventions, procedures or structures (that operate in particular contexts) to generate outcomes of interest. Process mechanisms generate changes in outcome under certain context conditions and refer to empirically traceable phenomena. A long-term process outcome captures the increased service utilization resulting from process improvements and increases in level of sustained quality and access in a service delivery environment.
42. **“Program”** is a set of structured activities or a group of related services managed in a coordinated way that convey a benefit not available from managing, delivering or receiving them individually. A program is also a group of projects managed together in order to gain efficiencies on cost, time, technology, etc. ILAB manages foreign assistance projects through two program offices: (1) the Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking; and (2) the Office of Trade and Labor Affairs. Project-level evaluation results are used to inform other projects within these programs.
43. **“Project”** is a set of complementary activities, over an established timeline and budget, intended to achieve a discrete result. In ILAB, foreign assistance projects are typically carried out through cooperative agreements. ILAB’s MPGs state that monitoring and evaluation requirements apply at the project level.
44. **“Project Objective”** is defined as the highest-level result that the project intends to achieve.
45. **“Public International Organization (PIO)”** is defined by the International Organizations Immunities Act, 22 U.S.C. § 288, et seq. PIO also is defined by 2 CFR 200.1 as an organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities as an international organization under the International Organization Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288-288f).
46. **“Resources”** are inputs and forms of natural, physical and financial capital, which may initially be provided by the project or program, but eventually must be provided by local system actors, institutions or structures, that are equipped, capable and motivated to provide and maintain replacement resources. Over time, a sustained source of resources for each input previously provided by the project is required for sustainability. These **“replacement resources”** may come from activities that were run profitably using a business model, funds secured through government operating budgets, funds provided by other donor agencies or nongovernmental organizations, contributions by community members in cash or in kind, or other types of innovative finance. Resources in the form of profits (e.g., from agriculture or livestock sales or other income generation) or income

from user fees (e.g., fee-for-service programs) encourage sustained service delivery and also make it possible for some practices requiring purchased inputs, tools or new technology to be maintained. Required resources also include a continued source of technical support and training to ensure that capacity is maintained (see Capacity).

47. **“Risk”** refers to an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, has a positive or negative effect on one or more project objectives. A risk that would have a positive effect on one or more project objectives is an opportunity. Risk mitigation is a risk response strategy whereby the project team acts to reduce the probability of occurrence or impact of a negative risk, or increase the probability of occurrence or impact of a positive risk. Risk management includes the processes of conducting risk identification, analysis, response and mitigation planning for risks on a project.
48. **“Root cause”** is the underlying reasons in a system that lead to the emergence of a problem.
49. **“Rules”** are formal laws, regulations and statutes, as well as less formal norms, traditions, incentives and expectations. Rules may or may not be followed by the actors and compliance may or may not be enforced. Rules can also refer to the governance structures that exist, for example, centralized vs. decentralized, or hierarchical vs. flat. Rules can be more powerful drivers of change when combined with other types of incentives.
50. **“Service delivery”** can be defined as any interaction with the public administration or a service-providing NGO during which customers – citizens, workers, residents or enterprises – seek or provide data, handle their affairs, claim their rights or fulfill their duties. The long-term health of a system depends on dynamics and processes that operate toward desired results. These services should be delivered in an effective, predictable, reliable and customer-friendly manner as well as supplied in a manner that is geographically and physically accessible for all customers (including persons with disabilities, rural populations, and those with limited literacy or ICT skills, etc.) Effective service delivery requires that the service provider understands the need to engage and be accountable to the customer; the customer values the service being provided; effective administration in which policy objectives are put into practice coherently, through various regulatory and other mechanisms, to ensure quality public services; and where consistent and equitable access to public services is ensured.
51. **“Stakeholder”** is an individual, group or organization who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project.
52. **“Stakeholder analysis”** is the process of assessing a system and potential changes to it as they relate to relevant and interested parties. This information is used to assess how the interests of those stakeholders should be addressed in a project. Stakeholder management includes the processes, procedures, tools and techniques to effectively engage stakeholders in project decisions and execution based on analysis of their needs, interests, and potential impact.
53. **“Structure”** is how parts of a system are organized. Structures are maintained by the values, assumptions and beliefs people have.
54. **“Supply”** refers to the geographic and physical accessibility and availability of services, benefits, protections or programs.

55. **“Supply chain”** is the chain that comprises all organizations and individuals involved in producing, processing, trading, transporting and/or distributing a product or commodity from its point of origin to the company and/or to the final retailer.
56. **“Sustainability”** is the likelihood that the benefits or effects of a particular output or outcome will continue after donor funding ends; and the extent to which the project takes into account the factors, partners and institutions that are likely to have the strongest influence over, capacity and willingness to sustain the desired outcomes and impacts. This includes an examination of the financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems needed to sustain net benefits over time and involves analyses of resilience, risks and potential trade-offs.
57. **“System”** is a group of interdependent/interacting parts that form a unified whole to pursue a common goal. In systems thinking, a system is the group of interdependent actors and factors, both formal and informal, forming a complex social problem. No one person or organization has the ability to influence the entire system, but working together, the group can move towards systems change.
58. **“System boundaries”** are the edge or limit of a system, as determined by the observer(s). It is what defines what is inside and outside of the system and should include only actors and factors necessary and sufficient for the system’s purpose. Boundaries can shift over time and should be reassessed and adjusted when needed.
59. **“Systemic problem”** is a complex problem that is a consequence of issues inherent in the overall system, rather than due to a specific, individual, isolated factor. A systemic problem tends to meet a few key criteria, including that relationships between the problem and its causes are indirect and not easy to identify; the problem persists or recurs despite our best long-term efforts to solve it; the actors and factors react and interact with one another and behave in different ways together than they behave individually when separate; and the problem itself reacts to our interventions, requiring us to adapt over time.
60. **“Systems approach”** is an approach that enables a holistic view into the context, dynamics and relationships associated with the system that are holding the complex problem in place. The role of a donor-funded project or activity in a systems approach is to facilitate and strengthen the assets that already exist in the local system and the relationships among those assets.
61. **“Systems change”** means shifting the underlying conditions that are holding the problem in place. Those shifts might include changing actor beliefs, behaviors, and relationships, and/or changing some of the factors like rules, goals, power dynamics, resource flows, etc.
62. **“Touchpoints”** are the individual points of contact between a public sector or civic entity or government agency and an individual or customer looking for information, services or support. “Customer journeys” are a set of end-to-end experiences, defined from the perspective of the customer, that constitute a series of touchpoints over the life cycle of a customer relationship with a given agency or service. Mapping these journeys and understanding their importance is essential to any effort designed to improve service delivery.
63. **“Transforming structures and processes”** Structures are the hardware – the organizations, both private and public – that set and implement policy and legislation, deliver services, purchase, trade and perform all manner of other functions within a

system. They draw their legitimacy from the basic governance framework. Processes are the software that determine the way in which structures – and individuals – operate and interact. And like software, they are both crucial and complex: not only are there many types of processes operating at a variety of different levels, but there is also overlap and conflict between them. In addition, they have a direct impact upon whether people are able to achieve a feeling of inclusion and well-being. Because culture is included in this area they also account for other “unexplained” differences in the “way things are done” in different societies (which can include informal and unregulated systems and corruption).

64. **“Underserved communities”** refers to populations who have been historically underserved, marginalized, or denied equitable treatment on the basis of disability, gender identity, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, migration status, and persons or groups otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality. In accordance with *Executive Order 13985 of January 20, 2021, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*, the term “underserved communities” refers to populations sharing a particular characteristic, as well as geographic communities, that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in aspects of economic, social, and civic life.
65. **“Worker rights”** in the context of ILAB technical assistance projects refers to both core international labor standards and acceptable conditions of work. The International Labor Organization (ILO) identifies what it calls "fundamental principles and rights at work" that all ILO Members have an obligation to respect and promote, which are: a) effective abolition of child labor; b) elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labor; c) freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; d) elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation. The ILO has adopted these as core "international labor standards" and supervises the application of international labor conventions in each of these areas. Other important ILO standards deal with conditions of work, including occupational safety and health, wages and hours of work, but these standards are not considered "fundamental" or "core" conventions. U.S. trade law adds acceptable conditions of work (ACW) with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health to that list, calling them "internationally recognized labor rights.”

APPENDIX C: Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience

Name of Applicant/Subrecipient	Agency/Donor/Organization	Agency/Donor/Contact Information (Name, telephone, fax, e-mail)	Name of the Project and Instrument Number	Funding Amount (in \$)	Country of Implementation and Period of Performance	Key Accomplishments and Outcomes	Description of how this reference relates to the objective and outcomes of this FOA

APPENDIX D: Requirements for Application Submission

Requirements	FOA Reference	Applicant	Proposed Subrecipient (providing services related to project interventions)
Technical Proposal	Section IV.B.1.	☒	
Cost Proposal—Budget Narrative	Section IV.B.2.	☐	
Cost Proposal—Outcomes based budget	Section IV.B.2.	☐	
Relevant Grant and/or Contract Experience	Section IV.B.1.d.(1). Appendix C	☐	☐
Documentation of Host Country Presence	Section IV.B.1.d.(2).	☐	☐
Key Personnel Signed Letters of Commitment & Resumes	Section IV.B.1.d.(4).	☐	☐
Other Professional Personnel Resumes, if applicable	Section IV.B.1.d.(4).	☐	☐
SAM Registration	Section IV.B.2.a.	☐	

SF-424	Section IV.B.2.c.	✓	
SF-424A	Section IV.B.2.d.	☐	
Outcome-Based Budget and Accompanying Budget Narrative	Section IV.B.2.e.	☐	☐
Indirect Cost Supporting Documentation	Section IV.B.2.f.	☐	☐

APPENDIX E: Past Performance Questionnaire

Funding Opportunity Announcement number: FOA-ILAB-22-99

Applicant organization name (and proposed sub's name if applicable):

Past performance reviewer's name, title, organization:

Past Performance Review Sheet

Please mark (X) the rating you feel is most appropriate for each factor listed below. Please provide additional explanation as appropriate on the following page. In particular, please provide a brief explanation for any ratings of Unacceptable, Poor, or Exceptional:

	Unacceptable	Poor	Acceptable	Strong	Exceptional	Not Applicable
1. The applicant's demonstrated ability to meet its project outcomes, in particular related to improving working and living conditions of sugarcane workers in the Dominican Republic.						
2. The applicant's demonstrated experience in strengthening the capacity of government and community						

institutions to improving working and living conditions in the Dominican Republic.						
3. The quality and timeliness of applicant's submitted grant, cooperative agreement, and/or contract deliverables.						
4. The responsiveness of the applicant and its staff to your organization/agency, including the quality and timeliness of communications about such deliverables.						
5. The performance of the applicant's key personnel on projects, including whether the Applicant has a history of replacing key personnel with similarly qualified staff, and the timeliness of replacing key personnel.						
6. The applicant's demonstrated ability to manage the financial aspects of the project, including budget expenditures						

and burn rates, as well as financial requirements and controls.						
Definitions of rating levels: Unacceptable - Performance did not meet minimal expectations (even after repeated comments from your organization), including in terms of quality and/or timeliness. Poor - Performance was weak (e.g., work required significant revision or repeated comments from your organization), but in the end did meet minimal expectations, including in terms of quality and/or timeliness. Acceptable - Performance met but did not exceed expectations (e.g., work required a normal level of revision or comments by your organization), including in terms of quality and/or timeliness. Strong - Performance exceeded expectations (e.g., work required minor revision or comments from your organization), including in terms of quality and/or timeliness. Exceptional - Performance far exceeded expectations (e.g., work required almost no revision or comments from your organization; work products were particularly innovative; organization was among the best performers based on your experience), including in terms of quality and/or timeliness. Not Applicable - You have no experience with the organization on this issue and are unable to rate it.						

Explanation of rating levels:

Factor 1:

Factor 2:

Factor 3:

Factor 4:

Factor 5:

Factor 6:

Would you have any reservations about soliciting this grantee in the future or having them perform a critical or demanding program?

APPENDIX F: List of Standard Indicators

OTLA Logic Model

Short-term Outcomes	Medium-Term Outcomes	Long-Term Outcomes

Changes will be achieved/sustained in the short term				Changes will be achieved/sustained in medium term			Changes to be achieved/sustained in the long term	
OTC1	OTC2	OTC3	OTC4	OTC5	OTC6	OTC7	OTC8	OTC9
Networks Or Linkages	Capacity	Resources	Motivation	Demand	Access	Supply or Delivery of Services & Programs	Utilization of Services or Processes	Behavior/Practices

OTLA Standard Outcome Indicators
1a. Number (#) of <u>individual</u> actors within a system with improved linkages that enable them to better address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
1b. Number (#) of collective structures or <u>institutions</u> within a system with improved linkages that enable them to better address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
2a. Number (#) of <u>individual</u> actors within a system with increased capacity that enables them to better address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
2b. Number (#) of collective structures or <u>institutions</u> within a system with increased capacity that enables them to better address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
3a. Number (#) of <u>individual</u> actors within a system with replacement resources that enable them to continue to address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
3b. Number (#) of collective structures or <u>institutions</u> within a system with replacement resources that enable them to continue to address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
4a. Number (#) of <u>individual</u> actors within a system with increased motivation to address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties
4b. Number (#) of collective structures or <u>institutions</u> within a system with increased motivation to address labor rights issues, claim their rights or fulfill their duties

OTLA Standard Outcome Indicators

5a. Number (#) of individual actors within a system demonstrating increased **demand** for services, benefits, protections or programs associated with improved workers' rights

5b. Number (#) of collective structures or institutions within a system demonstrating increased **demand** for services, benefits, protections or programs associated with improved workers' rights

6a. Number (#) of individual actors within a system with improved **access** to services, benefits, protections, or programs associated with improved workers' rights

6b. Number (#) of collective structures or institutions within a system with improved **access** to services, benefits, protections, or programs associated with improved workers' rights

7a. Number (#) of unique touchpoints or leverage points within a system with improved **delivery** of services, programs or duties associated with improved workers' rights

7b. Number (#) of collective structures or institutions within a system with improved **delivery** of services, programs or duties associated with improved workers' rights

8a. Number (#) of individual actors within a system who have **utilized** more effective services, processes or programs associated with improved workers' rights

8b. Number (#) of collective structures or institutions within a system that have **institutionalized** more effective services, processes or programs associated with improved workers' rights

9a. Number (#) of individual actors within a system that have **adopted behaviors** associated with improved workers' rights

9b. Number (#) of institutions, legal entities or organizations that have collectively **adopted practices** associated with improved workers' rights

APPENDIX G: Sustainability Strategy Template

Outcome [†]	Relevant Sustainability Process or Project Element	Stakeholder(s) to Engage	Timeframe(s) ^{††}	Resources Required ^{†††}

[†] Please note that applicants are not expected to propose sustainability processes or elements for every outcome. Include only outcomes for which there is/are applicable sustainability process(es) or project element(s) as presented in the overall project strategy.

^{††} Please clarify when a process or a project element related to sustainability will start and for how long it will continue.

^{†††} Please clearly indicate what resources (monetary, human resources, and others) are needed to carry out a sustainability process successfully. These should be fully reflected in the proposal budget.

ENDNOTES

¹ For the purposes of this Funding Opportunity Announcement, “civil society advocates” include organizations that work with sugarcane field workers and their families or work in communities in which they live. Because the project is trying to address limited access to company trade unions, applicants should consider and propose civil society advocates that have the trust of the workers without neglecting company trade unions that wish to strengthen their connection to field workers and their communities.

² U.S. Department of State (30 March 2021), *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Dominican Republic*, available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/dominican-republic/>.

³ All six reports and additional information about the OTLA reports on labor law enforcement, company efforts and working conditions resulting from the CAFTA-DR submission regarding the Dominican sugarcane sector can be found on our website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/our-work/trade/fta-submissions>.

⁴ The Department of Labor’s [Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor](#) continues to identify gaps in enforcement and social programs across the country and across sectors, albeit with important efforts by the Dominican government despite limited resources of the labor inspectorate and child labor directorate. Nevertheless, the Dominican government and sugar companies both have reaffirmed their interest in and commitment to making further improvements that build on their past efforts. *U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee Chairman Earl Blumenauer Press Release* (January 13, 2022), available at <https://blumenauer.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/chairman-blumenauer-leads-ways-and-means-lawmakers-in-urging-biden-administration-to-address-reports-of-forced-labor-in-sugarcane-fields-in-the-dominican-republic-0>.

⁵ SDGs are in reference to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. For more information and a full list of goals, visit: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

⁶ Criteria for any applicant-defined outcomes: 1) Results-oriented: represents necessary changes in conditions (not outputs) that affect the status of one or more worker rights goals or impacts; 2) Time-limited: achievable within a specific period of time; 3) Measurable: definable in relation to some standard scale; 4) Specific: clearly defined so that all involved in the project have the same understanding of what the terms mean; 5) Practical: achievable and appropriate within the context of the project, and in light of the political, social, and financial contexts.

Signed September 1, 2022, in Washington, D.C. by:

Evan Hughes
Grant Officer, Employment and Training Administration